

The DAILY WORKER Raises
the Standard for a Workers'
and Farmers' Government

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LAUNCH ATTACK ON U. S. TYRANNY

ARMORED TRAINS HALTED BY GUNS OF KUOMINCHUN

Big Armies Maneuver for Attack on Peking

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKING, April 6.—An artillery battle broke out today at Huang-Tsun, twenty four miles from Peking, when an armored train of the attacking forces of General Chang Tso-Lin attempted to run the line of the people's army. Appearance of defending planes above Peking has apparently intimidated attacking bombers, no raids being reported today.

The American minister and representatives of other powers today presented a protest to the Chinese foreign office against the warfare now going on in the vicinity of the city. The protest declared that nationals of the powers are being endangered by the air raids upon Peking and are placed in general jeopardy from the continued hostilities. The very danger to which the powers object has been brought upon them by their own continual intrigues in China. Bearing this fact in mind it is remarkable there have been no outbreaks here.

Maneuvering for Position.

Meanwhile the armies of Chang Tso-Lin and his allies, estimated to number 200,000 men, are maneuvering for position in the approaching battle. The defenders number over 100,000 and are commanded by Lu Chinglin, a subordinate of General Feng.

The plan of attack seems to be that of terrorizing the civilians by airplane bombardments preparatory to a general assault. In accordance with this strategy, bombs have been dropped on the city. The evident object of firing the Kuominchun barracks and killing the officials by letting bombs fall into their midst has not been achieved. Aside from the destruction of property, little damage has been done.

Rumors of all kinds are circulating in the city regarding agreements between Wu Pei Fu and the Feng forces against Chang Tso-Lin, and splits among the anti-nationalist allied leaders. Owing to the strict censorship imposed by all groups it is impossible to know whether these amount to any.

(Continued on page 2.)

WORKING WOMEN FEED 300 STRIKE CHILDREN DAILY

Funds Urgently Needed in Passaic, N. J.

PASSAIC, April 6.—The United Council of Workingclass Housewives is feeding 300 children of the Passaic textile strikers every day with wholesome food. This kitchen must be maintained for 300 children—and other kitchens must be opened to feed more of the strikers' children. In order to continue this good work, money and food are urgently needed.

Send Donations.

Send all checks, money orders, and food for the kitchen to the United Council of Workingclass Housewives, 80 East 11th St., Room 422, New York City. Or to Mrs. Raskin, secretary of the U. C. W. H., in care of General Relief Committee for Passaic Strikers, 743 Main Street, Passaic, N. J. Women who want to help to collect food and money may communicate with above mentioned addresses, and will be assigned to a committee.

Mass Meeting.

All working class women in Passaic are invited to attend a great mass meeting to be held at Kanter's Auditorium on Friday, April 9th. Admission is 15 cents.

Mixture of Bathub, Wine, Model, Friends, and Law Hits N. Y. Man

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, April 5.—Earl Carroll, debonair young Broadway theatrical producer, today faced the prospect of a term in prison as a result of the after-theater party he gave on the stage of the Earl Carroll Theater on February 23, when his guests are alleged to have drank from a tub of wine in which Joyce Hawley, a pretty model, is said to have been lying.

ERNEST TOLLER PAYS VISIT TO MOSCOW TO STUDY THE REVOLUTION



ERNEST TOLLER
Famous German Revolutionary
Writer.

The famous German writer, Ernest Toller arrived in Moscow. In an interview with the press reporters he stated that he came to Moscow to study the new life of the Russian people and the influence of the revolution on the theaters and on art in general.

Ernest Toller received world-wide publicity when his play "Der Massan-mensch" (The Men of the Masses) scored a huge success in Berlin while he was still in prison. He was unable to see the first performance of his play. Many of his plays have been translated into different languages.

CLOUDS GATHER AS UNREST IN BRITAIN GROWS

Minority Conference a Great Success

(London Letter to The Daily Worker.)

By TOM MANN

LONDON, March 24.—The industrial clouds are gathering thickly in Britain. The one most likely to burst is that in connection with the engineers, for although many attempts are being made to avoid an actual rupture the real obstacles are not being removed. The threatened national lockout of engineers (called machinists in U. S.) was avoided by the men at Hoe's printing press firm agreeing to return to work to remove technical difficulties that prevented negotiations on a larger scale. This was an exceptional piece of disciplinary work on the part of the 900 men, as notwithstanding they were not receiving support from their unions they were full of fight and ability, and were receiving from the workshops the requisite money for assistance to enable them to continue the fight.

The Hoe Trouble.

Readers of THE DAILY WORKER may recall that the trouble at Hoe's arose over the employment of a few non-union men, and these men started with the rest on the resumption of work; but now a new plan was worked to. A number of Hoe's mechanics are frequently sent out to repair jobs at printing works, and as at these printing-works the various sections of the men are fully organized the mechanics on appearance at the printery are expected to produce their union cards.

These mechanics decided not to produce their union cards so long as the firm continued to employ non-unionists, and this policy is likely to bring (Continued on page 6)

Italian Firm Gets Contract to Raise Sunken Warships

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 6.—The Turkish government has given an Italian firm the contract of raising the warships sunk in the Dardanelles during the world war. Turkey is to receive 9 per cent of the cash found and 30 per cent of the value of whatever else is recovered. Some of the ships had a large amount of currency on board.

STRIKERS MUST SCAB TO GET LEGION RELIEF

Desert Picket Line, Is 'Patriots' Demand

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, April 6.—After endeavoring to provoke disorders in the strike zone by raising the false issue of flag display and patriotism the local post of the American Legion has opened a so-called "relief" store and the local press announces that these amateur fascists will furnish relief for the suffering strikers.

The legion store was opened after the speakers at the strike meetings have repeatedly ridiculed the officials of that outfit for being more concerned about flag-waving than they were about the welfare of the women and children in the strike area. Their foolish attempt to conceal their hatred of the strikers and their scabby activities behind the flag was laid bare and so, in order to avoid the ridicule even of those who sympathized with them, they had to make a gesture of opening a relief station.

No additional relief station, however, was necessary, as the regular strikers' relief stations are well supplied with the necessities of life and a continuous stream of money and goods flows in as the result of the outside activity of the International Workers' Aid and other organizations interested in furnishing sufficient food to enable the struggle to continue indefinitely if necessary.

New Form of Strikebreaking.

The strikers were curious about the new methods of conducting a relief store so a few of them visited the place and learned a great deal more than we Communists could teach them by mere propaganda.

Before strikers can receive relief from the legion store, they must promise to desert the picket line. Furthermore the attendants, who are for the most part cheap, ward-heeling political shysters in the service of the mill owners and the chamber of commerce, endeavor to persuade the strikers to go back to work and deal "individually" with the bosses in a "good, American manner."

Still harping on their doubtful records in the world war these fakirs endeavor to break the ranks of the needy strikers by utilizing the state propaganda of the "American (scab) plan" in industry.

Must Be Religious.

It is not easy to get "relief" from the legion, for, after being put on the grill regarding the strike and questioned as to their knowledge of Communist principles, the applicants are told they must get a certificate from the priest or preacher that they are deserving of aid.

The strikers have coined a trite saying regarding the two forms of relief in the region. They say:

"To get relief from the strike committee you have to go on the picket line. To get relief from the legion you have to go to confession."

When the fraud of the legion store became apparent surly crowds gathered before the place and the heroes on the inside sent in a hurry call for the police who came in considerable numbers. Since then the place has been guarded by policemen and two of (Continued on page 2.)

WIRELESS DIRECTS NEW AERIAL TORPEDO OVER A DISTANCE OF 100 MILES

LONDON, April 6.—An aerial torpedo, which can be operated by wireless over a radius of one hundred miles, is reported to have been acquired by the British government. The torpedo, which is the invention of Captain Allen J. Roberts, an Australian, is said to be a missile with small wings, similar to an aeroplane.

CONVENTION OF AMALGAMATED STEEL WORKERS OPENS IN STEEL CENTER

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 6.—The convention of the Amalgamated Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union opened today at Eagles Hall. One hundred and twenty delegates were seated in an unanimous report of the credentials committee. The usual ceremony marked the opening of the convention with an invocation by a pastor. The convention will have before it the problem of organizing the steel industry. The union now has 11,000 members.

PROHIBITION BASED ON CLASS DISTINCTION, SAYS CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY MAN

Dr. John A. Ryan of the Catholic University, Washington, D. C., declared in a lecture before the Chicago Forum yesterday that Volsteadism is the expression of what one class thinks is good for another class.

"In the south the dregs deny the colored man liquor because it isn't good for him," he said. "In the north they want to keep it from the workers because they saw it interferes with their productive power. But—they all want to drink themselves."

POLICE THUGS AGAIN ASSAULT STRIKE PICKETS

Indignant By-Standers Stone Bosses' Tools

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., April 6.—Passaic police thugs viciously assaulted 2,000 textile strikers as they tried to cross the Wallington St. bridge from Wallington to Passaic. The police used their clubs freely on the strikers. Many of the strikers were badly cut by the vicious blows of these tools of the textile barons.

Strikers Push Forward.

The strikers, seeing that the police were determined to keep them from entering Passaic, began to push forward. Police clubs were taken away and thrown out of the reach of these thugs. The strikers began to defend themselves against the vicious attacks. For a number of times the police have used the most brutal means against the strikers and this time the strikers began to defend themselves.

Onlookers Indignant at Police.

Onlookers who saw the police attack the pickets began to express their indignation with the actions of the police by throwing stones at these hirelings of the bosses.

Ten strikers and onlookers were arrested by the police. Among them were Jack Rubenstein, Lena Chereko and Nancy Sandowsky.

SOVIETS ASSIST AMUNDSEN FLIGHT TO NORTH POLE

Trotsky Airdrome Is Ready in Leningrad

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., April 6.—All possible assistance will be given by Russian scientists and engineers to the Amundsen expedition to the North Pole which will pass thru Russia in April. The Trotsky Airdrome at Leningrad is being made ready for the reception of the airdrop Norge on April 15.

Give Reports.

From Leningrad the ship is expected to fly direct to Spitzbergen from whence it will attempt to reach Alaska by way of the North Pole. The Geophysical observatories within the arctic circle have been instructed by the government to supply reports on weather conditions to the expedition.

Many Expeditions.

The Soviet government annually sends many expeditions as far north as 80 degrees north latitude, and is well informed on the peculiar conditions of the arctic region.

Davenport Workers Injured.

DAVENPORT, Ia., April 6.—Five men employed by the street department here were injured when side boards of a truck on which they were riding gave way.

Rally Workers on Two Continents to Oppose the Oppression of Peru

PERU DICTATOR RUTHLESS TOOL OF WALL STREET

Tyrant Threatens Union Heads With Death

(Anti-Imperialist Press Service.)

LIMA, Peru, April 6.—That Leguia, tyrant of Peru, would stop at nothing to realize the profits for which he betrays his people

under the American imperialism, was well understood by the Wall Street owners of the Foundation company when they "negotiated" with him for the promulgation of the Road-building Conscription Law.

The tyrant swears he will force the workers of Lima to register for conscripted labor under the new law if he has to put every trade union leader in the city in jail.

Demand Release of Union Heads.

The executive committee of the Federation of Printing Trades Workers of Peru decided to demand from the minister of police the release of Amador Larrea and Toribio Sierra, president and general secretary of the federation respectively. Larrea and Sierra were arbitrarily placed under arrest because they had signed the manifesto of the Federation attacking the infamous Road-building Conscription Law.

The committee went in a body to the minister, who told them he had invited Larrea and Sierra to sign a statement repudiating the manifesto. "Since they refused to do this," he said, "I immediately ordered their arrest."

Threatens Workers' Committees.

"If you wish to see them free," the police head continued, "you should send me a communication stating that you are not opposed to the Road-building Conscription Law and that you repudiate the manifesto that has been published. If you do not do this, I have the order of the president to 'eliminate' the president and vice-president of your organization, who are now under arrest."

The committee then took the minister's terms to the general assembly of the Federation of Printing Trades Workers. They were unanimously rejected.

Continue Newspaper Strike.

In addition, the assembly decided to continue the strike in the plants of the daily papers La Prensa (organ of the government) and El Comercio (where Amador Larrea was employed). The other shops in the city will be allowed to run for the time being.

Plans are under way for the general strike that is to be called at the conclusion of the period of registration. Registration has been very light. The leaders of the various labor organizations point out that Wall Street is the conscriber of the Peruvian workers under Law No. 4113. While those conscripted are supposed to be giving 12 days of gratis labor "to the state," actually they are put to work for a private United States concern on the public roads, according to the contract signed between President Leguia and the Foundation company.

18 Unions Denounce Law.

No less than eighteen separate trade unions of Lima have denounced the road-building conscription law. All organizations are demanding the release of Larrea and Sierra. These leaders are held incommunicado. There has not been the slightest pretense of a trial.

The feeling against American imperialism is intense in all parts of Peru. Denunciations are heard on all sides of the imperialist maneuvers of the United States government in the Tacna-Arica affair, which indicate that Washington is striving to fasten its rule on the entire Pacific coast region of South America. The newly-established Peruvian section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League is calling for a united Latin-American front against Wall Street and Washington.

YIDDISH ART THEATER IS INVITED TO PLAY IN LENINGRAD AND MOSCOW

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Yiddish Art Theater Players, just finishing a successful season at the Bayes Theater, have been invited to play a summer run in Leningrad and Moscow. H. Leivick, poet and dramatist of international renown, arrived from Russia last week on a visit to this country. It was he who extended the invitation and said that Soviet officials would welcome the Yiddish Art Theater to Russia.

Leivick arrived here in time to see Maurice Schwartz, leading actor of the Yiddish theater, interpret the principal role of Leivick's play, "Rags."

PLAN TO DELAY DEBT APPROVAL GAINS SUPPORT

Move to Return Bill to Committee Grows

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Hopes of the administration for an early ratification of the \$2,042,000,000 Italian debt settlement plan are fading. The motion of Senator Robinson, democratic floor leader, for sending the proposal back to the foreign debt commission with instructions to secure additional information concerning Italy's national resources and ability to pay, is gathering strength.

The motion, if carried, will postpone action at least until Congress convenes next winter. The insurgent republican group has combined with the Democrats in support of the motion.

Masons Oppose Settlement.

Interest in the political side of the Italian debt issue was stimulated by (Continued on page 3)

Spanish Aviators on Second Leg of Flight

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ALGIERS, Africa, April 6.—The three Spanish aviators, headed by Captain Loriga, who are attempting a Madrid to Manila flight, hopped off for Tunis today at 9 a. m., on the second leg of their flight.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE CHALLENGES FRANK FARRINGTON TO PROVE HIS BASE CHARGES

"Prove your charges!" is the challenge hurled at Frank Farrington, president of the United Mine Workers of Illinois by James P. Cannon, of the International Labor Defense, in reply to the charges made by the miners' official in a circular letter sent to union locals and published in the Illinois Miner.

False From Start to Finish.

"Point by point, the charges of Farrington are false from beginning to end," said Cannon, "and we intend to make him prove them or retract."

In a brief summary of its detailed reply, the International Labor Defense takes up one after another of Farrington's statements and proves them to be absolutely without foundation. Farrington speaks of "false-tongued individuals of unknown character," who have been appealing for aid from the miners' union in Southern Illinois. Among those who have done this work for the International Labor Defense are well-known advocates of labor who have records of long service to the union movement in this country.

Bloor Member of U. M. W. A. Ella Reeve Bloor has been made an honorary member of the United Mine Workers of America for her aid to the (Continued on page 6.)

DEMAND PROBE OF AMERICAN RULE IN PERU

Anti-Imperialist League Urges Protest

"In view of the past triumphs of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, I ask you in the name of this and other working class organizations of this city, to immediately inform all the various national sections of your league of the situation prevailing in Peru, so that Peruvian consulates throughout Latin-America may be bombarded with demands for the release of those of us who may fall into the hands of Leguia's police."

"We have already taken the matter up with the section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League here. With the help of our brothers in Latin-America and in the United States, we are prepared to fight to the end against Leguia's so-called road-building law, which is merely a scheme concocted under the aegis of Wall Street imperialism for enslaving the Peruvian workers to the Foundation company. Acting Secretary, Federation of Printing Trades Workers of Peru, Lima, Peru, April 5."

Act on Appeal.

According to information given out at the headquarters of the United States section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, the above message was received there yesterday. It has already been acted upon.

In addition to demonstrations of protest in Latin-America, it is planned to protest in this country.

Demand Congressional Probe.

The U. S. section of the league will moreover demand a congressional investigation of the activities of the Foundation company and the United States diplomatic representative in Peru. It is openly charged that American imperialism has entered into a conspiracy with President Leguia for the exploitation of the Peruvian people. As a result of this conspiracy, it is alleged, Leguia became a stockholder in the Foundation company, shortly after which Law No. 4113 was promulgated providing for conscription of Peruvian workers by the government to labor 12 days each year on the road-building project of the Foundation company.

Army Recruiting Halted.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Enlisting of recruits for the regular army was discontinued today on an order from Maj. Gen. Robert Davis, adjutant general. For the first time in months the army is virtually up to its authorized strength of 118,000.

RECOMMEND MEASURE TO FORCE UNION OF RAIL SYSTEMS IN THE U. S.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The senate interstate commerce committee has recommended by a vote of 10 to 2 the Cummins compulsory railroad consolidation bill, which will give the roads five years to arrange voluntary combinations with the approval of the interstate commerce commission. At the end of that period the commission would be empowered to compel such mergings as were deemed advisable.

It is the purpose of the legislation to create a unified, co-ordinated railroad system under a few nationwide systems

ARMORED TRAINS HALTED BY GUNS OF KUOMINCHUN

Armies Maneuver for Peking Attack

(Continued from Page 1)

thing. They should, however, not be credited unless officially confirmed.

Drive Out American Godologists
HONGKONG, April 6.—A crowd of Chinese attacked the American Baptist mission hospital at Wu-Chow, hurling stones thru the windows. The inmates escaped by a side door. Several sought refuge aboard an American gunboat anchored in the river.

Some time ago the missionary in charge of the bookstore at the institution was requested to carry books on economics and history. He refused haughtily, claiming the volumes asked for were "Bolshevik." This aroused the students, and combined with the growing sentiment against the foreign exploiters, led to the attack.

German Croesus Dies, Leaving Power to Son

(Special to The Daily Worker)
BERLIN, April 6.—The mantle of August Thyssen, oldest and most powerful of German industrialists, today descended upon the shoulders of Fritz Thyssen, his 55-year-old son, when the iron and steel magnate died yesterday at the age of 84, of complications produced by an attack of pneumonia.

The elder Thyssen was born in poverty and achieved his fortune, estimated at \$100,000,000, by his great ability as a labor exploiter and his willingness to crush his competitors by any and all means.

He was reported never to have spent more than \$20 for a suit of clothes and his automobile was a 1909 model.



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LINK MEXICAN CAPITAL, CHICAGO AND NEW YORK IN AIR MAIL CIRCUITS

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MEXICO CITY, April 6.—The Mexican capital will be joined in an air mail circuit with San Antonio, Chicago and New York as soon as plans being made by the government can be carried out.

The route from here to San Antonio has already been mapped out and trial trips made. The 1,300 mile jump should be made in 13 hours, according to these tests. The distance from San Antonio to Chicago would be made overnight, making it possible for a letter mailed here to reach Chicago in a little over 24 hours.

RAILMEN DEMAND \$500,000,000 WAGE INCREASE

Midwest Conference Opens Here

Executives of the principle mid-west railways and representatives of the railway trainmen's and conductors' unions will meet today in the Transportation building to discuss wage increases. William G. Lee of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and L. G. Sheppard of the Order of Railway Conductors will talk on behalf of their unions.

\$500,000,000 Increase.
It is estimated that wage increases demanded by the two organizations will approximate a \$500,000,000 boost if it is applied to all roads. The present conference will be followed by others to be held in various divisions.

Farmers Present.
For the first time farmers and manufacturers will take part in wage discussions between the railroads and executives at this conference. The farmers and manufacturers, of course, will oppose wage increases on the ground that they will lift freight rates. The union representatives will counter by denying this and saying that increases can very well be taken out of the enormous profits of the roads.

The United States railroad labor board has placed on its docket for next Monday a hearing of a petition by firemen and engineers of the Toledo, Peoria and Western railroad for an increase which would bring their wages up to the standard of other roads.

It is expected that if the wage negotiations are not concluded by Monday, the hearing will be postponed until after the conference are ended and the conductors' and trainmen's case settled, referred to the labor board or submitted to arbitration.

Passaic Strikers Must Scab to Get Relief from Legion

(Continued from page 1.)

They are constantly on the inside of the store—but no strikers come in. A few relatives of legionnaires enter from time to time but they are not strikers. The real strikers stand on the streets and boo and hoot at them as they go in and out.

Mill Owners Desperate.
With the strike now in its eleventh week and the lines still holding firmly the mill owners are becoming desperate as they see their fall orders of woollens and worsteds being diverted to other places. Unless they yield to the strikers within a few weeks they will lose the season's profits, while their former workers will be living at least as well on strike benefits, as they ever did while working in the mills.

In a desperate effort to break the solidarity of the strikers the Passaic chamber of commerce committee on information announced that even though the strike were soon settled the majority of the strikers could not be put to work because of the depression in the industry.

The strikers know that this is plain bunk and the bosses in the mills admit that it will require every available worker to get out even a portion of the orders available after the strike is settled.

Knowing the desperate condition of the mill owners the strikers are more determined than ever to stay out and fight until their demands are won and their organization is recognized by the mill owners.

Don't waste your breath, put it on paper.

MEXICO SHOWS UP FALSITY OF CLAIMS BY U. S.

U. S. Woman Demanded \$100,000 for a Kiss

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MEXICO CITY, April 6.—The secretary of foreign affairs has had a booklet printed containing the arguments of Aquiles Elorduy and Arturo Ostos, attorney and assistant attorney, respectively, for the Mexican government in the Santa Ysabel case before the Mexican claims commission. This is the case in which the American member of the board, Judge Perry, repudiated the decision of the impartial umpire, Dr. Roderigo Octavio, because it was against the United States. A summary of the pamphlet follows:

The Mexican lawyers point out that the American claimants failed to show any relationship to the murdered and injured parties. In the case of certain of the claimants there was no proof that the claimants were the legitimate heirs and on some there was even proof that they were Americans. The American member of the commission contended these were not material points; that the claims, being presented by the United States officially, implies that these facts had already been proven to its satisfaction.

The attorneys showed that the United States had itself recognized Villa as a bandit and therefore outside the law. In consequence the assassins had no official status and the government could not be held responsible for their deeds.

\$100,000 For a Kiss.
The most curious part of the claims, it pointed out, consists in the fact that there was no fixed basis for the valuation of the damages or injustices claimed. Thus, for instance, \$150,000 was asked for the death of William Pearce and only \$50,000 for that of Thomas Evans, killed by bandits on the same day. Then there is the American woman who wants \$100,000 because one of the bandits kissed her.

Responsible for Huerta's Acts.
The Mexican-American general claims commission has decided that the claim against the Mexican government by the Illinois Central Railroad for \$1,807,551.36, alleged to be the balance due on 910 locomotives sold to the National Railways of Mexico must be considered. It is also held that the administration of General Victoriano Huerta was a Mexican government and that the present government is liable for his official acts, tho it admitted that he had illegally seized power and was not a constitutional president. This liability, the commission ruled, extended only to the "routine acts, by or in behalf of such administration."

A One-Sided Ruling.
On the other hand, while thus widely extending Mexico's liabilities, the commission held it had no jurisdiction over counter-claims filed by hundreds of Mexican citizens whose relatives were murdered in the American occupation of Vera Cruz or whose property had been damaged by American troops in Mexico.

Breaks Down Mexican Law.
The commission by ruling that "under international law a citizen of one country residing in another may enjoy rights and remedies which the nation does not accord to its own citizens" has opened the door to a course of judicial interpretation of the Calvo clause. This clause in the Mexican regulations binds aliens not to appeal to their own nation for redress from decisions of Mexican officials. The decision is important as this commission has charge of cases arising under the application of the new alien land and petroleum laws. The Americans are expected to benefit from the opinion when their cases come up definitely before the body.

Impeached Judge Will Dispense Usual Justice

(Special to The Daily Worker)
DANVILLE, Ill., April 6.—Altho impeached by the house in Washington on charges that may result in his removal from the bench, Judge George W. English, of the U. S. district court for eastern Illinois, intends to hold the April session.

At the request of attorneys, the court session which was to have opened at Cairo, Ill., this week, was postponed because of the township and city elections scheduled for the district next week.

CALIFORNIA SCHOOL CHILDREN MUST NOT WRITE ON COMMUNISM

(Special to The Daily Worker)
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 6.—U. S. Webb, state's attorney general, has handed down an official decision that children in the public schools of California cannot be asked by their teachers to write essays on the subject of Communism.

He explained that it would be impossible to compile such an article without a study of the subject. The only logical inference from this extraordinary ruling is that the business interests of the state, whose mouthpiece the politicians are, fear even to let little children investigate the matter, so apprehensive are they that it would make them sympathetic to the movement. It seems that California is determined to rank along with the reactionary vultures in keeping all knowledge of a vital character along political and economic lines from her citizens.

140 OUT OF 400 ILLINOIS MINES STILL OPERATING

Many Miners Work on Part-Time Basis

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 6.—Of the 400 Illinois coal mines only 140 are in operation and most of these on part time. While the smaller mines were shut down first quite a number of the large ones have also suspended.

Editor Himself Sells Proscribed Magazine on Streets of Boston

(Special to The Daily Worker)
BOSTON, April 6.—Henry L. Mencken, famous editor, defied the police and J. Frank Chase, head of the Watch and Ward Society, today by selling copies of his magazine, the American Mercury, at the corner of Tremont and Park streets. He had a city hawkers' and peddlers' license in his pocket.

With a bundle of the April issue under his arm and accompanied by Arthur Garfield Hayes, attorney for the American Liberty Union, Mencken cried out his magazine which had been taken from newsstands at the request of Chase on the ground that an article called "Hatrack" was immoral. Mencken made a bitter attack against Chase who, he said, was trying to get back at the Mercury for publishing an article on Chase entitled "Puritan Pure" in the September issue.

Mencken courted arrest, hoping to establish a test case in the courts. The police accommodatedly obliged him by placing him in custody, with the result that he is to appear in municipal court today on a charge of selling impure literature. The main event, however, of his bout with J. Frank Chase, head of the Watch and Ward Society, will be held in federal court, where Mencken has brought suit against Chase for \$50,000 charging that the latter interfered with the editor's legitimate business.

Judge to Read Story.
Judge James P. Parmenter of municipal court is going to read the story "Hatrack" in the American Mercury and decide whether it is fit literature. The judge today postponed until tomorrow the case against Henry L. Mencken, editor of the magazine, after hearing statements by Mencken, by Henry T. Asbury, New York, the author of the story about a fallen woman in a country town, and by attorneys for the editor and J. Frank Chase, secretary of the Watch and Ward Society, who had the issue suppressed.

Asks Injunction.
Mencken today filed in federal court a bill asking an injunction against Chase and certain magazine distributing companies from interfering with the sale of the Mercury. Damages, estimated at \$50,000 had been done, the bill asserted.

PAUL CROUCH
wishes to thank the following comrades (besides the few he has been able to answer) for their letters to him: Alma Polkoff, Louis Hochheim, Elmer Gertz, Rosa Eisenberg, of Chicago; Maurice Goldin, Denver; T. J. Lewis, San Francisco; Thomas E. Mountfield, Canada, and W. R. Burns, Berkeley, Calif.

Ford Thinks the Liquor Interests Are Lacking In "Brainy Leadership"

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

HENRY FORD says that prohibition was born in the stupidity of the liquor leaders. He says that the opposition brings the thing to pass. The flivver manufacturer puts it this way:

"If this had been a sober country, we should never have had prohibition. If the liquor business had been fortunate enough to have had brainy leadership, the question would probably have been settled in a different manner."

Perhaps Ford, in those words, thought that he was throwing flowers at himself. Some there are who believe that Ford has solved the problem of the relations between master and slave. No doubt Ford thinks so. Ford will, in time, no doubt, publish an article in The Dearborn Independent, his personal organ, explaining how it is his "brainy leadership" that keeps the workers contented in his slave pens, and that will perpetuate private ownership in the automobile industry for all time.

But Ford errs in both instances. The liquor interests, hungry as they were for profits like all their fellow capitalists, could not be a major influence in forcing prohibition, no more than Henry Ford, with his over-advertised benevolence toward his workers, can halt the abolition of capitalism.

Prohibition was imposed on the nation by the great industrialists seeking new methods of wringing more profits out of a sweating working class. They argued that prohibition makes for efficiency. Judge E. H. Gary, who keeps plenty of strong drink on his own sideboard, wanted prohibition for the steel workers; John D. Rockefeller wanted it for the oil slaves, while other profit kaisers, who had overflowing cellars of their own, joined in demanding an American sahara for the working class, just as the gin and julep drinking Southern aristocrats demanded prohibition for the Negro but reserved the right for themselves to get drunk as often as they pleased. It was put over during the hysterical war days when gasless Sundays, fishless Fridays, sugarless Thursdays, with something else missing on every other day in the week, were imposed on a Prussianized nation, drugged with pay-tritism and incapable of offering substantial resistance.

The huge war profits and the giant graft scandals just coming into the limelight were beginning to shake the nation. Even labor, that had submissively acquiesced in the war, was beginning to show signs of real militancy. The wet and dry issue offered an excellent smokescreen for the war makers to hide their crimes. Public attention was shunted off in a different direction. "Wet or dry?" was a safe issue for capitalism.

Industrial conditions have not changed, however, and the steel slave, fatigued to the point of utter exhaustion by the long day in the mill, will get his poisonous moonshine where formerly he sought succor from his agony in equally rotten whiskey. Alcohol will remain an insoluble problem as long as this industrial system, that lives on the bitter toil of its slaves, continues to function.

Secretary of the Treasury "Andy" Mellon was and still is in the whiskey business for the profits he can get out of it. Henry Ford counts his profits in the auto industry. Here the workers altho unorganized, repeatedly rebel, in small numbers for the present, against their growing misery.

Alcoholism was not affected either way by the fact that some saloon keeper took his victim home, after getting all his money, instead of dumping him in the street. Capitalism is made no more stable by the fact that Ford hires regiments of social workers to investigate and card index his slaves, even to the number of hours they spend in church on Sundays. Fordism is an industrial term synonymous with czarism or kaiserism. "Brainy leadership" cannot save it, as even Ford will learn. Labor is organizing in the auto industry, not because the capitalists are stupid, but because the capitalists strive to the utmost to get every possible cent in profits out of enslaved labor. Ford takes profits greater than any other auto czar.

Workers become increasingly aware that capitalism, the social system of their oppressors, is the root of all their woes. When this viewpoint is accepted by the great masses, then the capitalist order will be torn up by its roots and destroyed. The workers will plant and rear anew, their own social order, Communism.

DON'T FORGET THE T. U. E. L. MEETING TONIGHT AT 8 P. M.

The local general group of the Chicago Trade Union Educational League will meet tonight at North-west Hall, North and Western Aves. at 8:00 p. m.

The speakers will be Manuel Gomez, H. V. Phillips, Ida Rothstein and Arne Swaback. All trade unions are invited to attend.

WORKER CORRESPONDENTS, ATTENTION!

All worker correspondents of our foreign language press are urged to send in their names and addresses stating for which paper they write. It is very important.

Greek Parties Boycott Postponed Elections

(Special to The Daily Worker)
ATHENS, April 6.—The united parties, a political coalition of all opposition parties except the Communist, will boycott the elections. This decision is due to the government's postponement of the general elections in twenty-three of the thirty-five Greek provinces to April 11.

Pangalos, the dictator of the country, secured the postponement in order to be able to prevent a parliamentary overthrow of his government. Under the new order, if he does not secure a large enough majority in the twelve provinces in which election remains at the date originally set, he can find some excuse for calling off or securing a further postponement or establishing new regulations to ensure his supremacy in the rest of the country.

SILK WORKERS' MASS MEETING LAUNCHES DRIVE

Organize 25,000 Silk Workers, Is Plan

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PATERSON, N. J., April 6.—Unions of the 25,000 workers in all branches of the silk industry at Paterson is the goal of the Associated Silk Workers, Secretary Fred Hoelscher told the mass meeting called to begin the organization campaign. First steps are being taken to organize the silk dye house workers who do 85% of the silk dyeing of the country.

The union is also consolidating its organization of broadloom workers preparatory to presenting demands for a higher wage scale at the opportune moment. The industry has suddenly slumped so that the union is not ready to make the demands.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Carlo Trocena and Giacomo Artoni, Amalgamated Clothing Workers' organizer, speaking at the mass meeting urged complete unionization of broadloom, ribbon and hatband and dye house workers. The speakers mentioned the 8-hour day and higher wages as gains of present organization and predicted greater benefits as unionization increased.

Charge Army Preacher Lied About Relations with Beauty Shop Girl

(Special to The Daily Worker)
SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., April 6.—Court-martial proceedings against Capt. Orville I. Clamplitt, 30, army chaplain and married man, charged with having made false statements in connection with an alleged romance with Lucille Swallow, 22 year old beauty parlor attendant, were to be resumed at the presidio here today.

Both prosecution and defense promise surprises. The case was put over several weeks ago to allow the gathering of affidavits from persons in cities throughout the United States. Defense counsel promises a "mystery witness" who will clear Clamplitt of the charges against him.

Charge Forgery.
Lucille Swallow, pretty Kansas beauty parlor attendant, was charged with forgery when the court-martial of Captain Orville I. Clamplitt was resumed today at the presidio. Miss Swallow had said that Clamplitt had written her letters in which he promised to "stand by her" and had sent her money for an illegal operation. The charge of blackmail had previously been hurled by the defense.

Religious Outbreak in Calcutta Quiets Down After Rioting

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LONDON, April 6.—The situation in Calcutta, where there has been serious rioting between the Hindus and Moslems, has become quiet, according to dispatches received here late today. British soldiers now control the troubled section of the city. Three hundred arrests have been made. Martial law has been declared.

Another outbreak of Hindu-Moslem riots in Calcutta resulted yesterday in the death of 50 persons and the injury of 600 others. Feeling between the Hindu and Moslem population of Calcutta is running high.

An outbreak on Saturday resulted in the death of 12 and the injury of 150, and the burning of a Hindu temple and a Moslem mosque.

It is not clear at this time just what caused the trouble. It has been always the British policy to split the people on religious lines and it is possible the outbreak was caused in this way.

Barcelonians Renew Move for Independence

BARCELONA, Spain, April 6.—The Spanish government's "exile" of the board of directors of the Barcelonian law college because of the publication of their official list two years ago in the local Catalan tongue instead of Spanish has only intensified the movement for the establishment of a Catalan republic in this northwest portion of the country.

The people of the province produce over a third of the wealth of Spain and also pay about the same proportion of the total taxation but get little, they claim in return. The Rifian war is also very unpopular in this section.

COME ONE

Relief Ball for Passaic Strikers

Saturday Night, April 10

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COME ALL

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Speeches
Mike Gold and Joe Freeman

Tableaux
by Passaic Strikers

Drawings
Hugo Gellert and Willie Gropper

ADMISSION 50 CENTS

'SIMPLE' WILLIAM WOULD KNOW WHY COOLIDGE DELAYS

Green Gets Angry at the President

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Following upon disclosures that President Coolidge is "studying" the financial burden involved in raising the civil service retirement pensions to a maximum of \$100 a month, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, issued a statement denouncing further delay in the enactment of this legislation.

"While persons in high authority publicly state that they favor the retirement bill," Green declared, "at the same time they injure the cause of the federal employees by raising fictitious issues."

"The same campaign from hidden sources caused the defeat of the bill in the last congress. The bill had passed the senate unanimously and could have passed the house also by a practically unanimous vote if it had been permitted to come before that body. The civil service committees of the senate and house had unanimously approved of the bill."

"There is no opposition in either committee in the present congress and both are anxious to report the measure favorably. Every member of the cabinet in his report to congress has favored a change in the law. The president has continued for weeks and not a single witness has testified against liberalization of the retirement law."

"Is it any wonder, therefore, that not only the federal employees but the people generally are anxious to know what influence is holding up a vote? What is the hidden power that prevents members of congress from voting on the measure?"

Cooks, Waiters and Soda Clerks Start Organization Drive

By CARL HAESSLER,
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

Cooks, waiters and soda clerks are catching the fever of organization in Chicago and follow the machinists, millinery workers, laundry workers, ladies' garment workers and cemetery employees in union drives. A practical measure of directing public pressure toward organization is the proposal to leave no tips for waiters or waitresses who do not wear the button of the union.

Pickets in front of three struck laundries are being arrested in spite of the law limiting injunctions which was wrong from the Illinois legislature last summer. The Chicago Laundry Owners' Association is advertising in the Negro press (a sure sign that the strike is crippling the owners) that there is no strike—only propaganda. It further states that the workers are "all satisfied, well paid, well treated and would not leave their present positions on a promise of more pay elsewhere." The fact is that the colored girls on strike had been getting \$8 a week and the men \$12. The ad is a disguised appeal for strikebreakers.

NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE CALLED IN BY BOSSES TO BREAK STRIKE OF THE PASSAIC TEXTILE WORKERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., April 6.—J. Robert O'Brien, who has been chasing around the country scaring the dollars out of the pockets of businessmen for the National Security League by telling hair-raising tales of the "coming revolution," is now in Passaic playing the credibility of the Babbitts.

At a gathering of the Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions and Exchange clubs he, in his most dramatic manner, told the fat little businessmen that the Passaic textile strike was the result of a plot on the part of the New York Bolsheviks and that the great power behind the strike was Ben Gitlow, a "pardoned convict." He pointed out to the nit-wits that had assembled that this strike was but a rehearsal and preparation of the forces "for a bigger and more serious fight later."

Tries to Get the "Cash." After he had sufficiently frightened these Babbitts he sought to touch their pocketbooks to aid the "great cause" that he had "devoted" himself to. O'Brien declared that it was the intention of the National Security League to hold a series of meetings in Passaic. This is an attempt on the part of this aggregation that spent most of its time during the war spying on labor unions and causing active union workers to be jailed and persecuted, to break the strike of the Passaic strikers. The Passaic workers should be careful of any of the elements associated with O'Brien or the National Security League.

Bryan Proven Stoolpigeon. Jack Bryan, a stoolpigeon, calling himself a "free lance speaker," was on the same platform at the Smith Academy with O'Brien making ground-

less accusations against the strikers and assailing the character of the strike leadership.

An admission fee was charged so that the Passaic textile workers would not be able to enter the hall and give the lie to the accusations of this tool of the Passaic textile barons.

Bryan has tried to pose as the injured innocent when he was bounced from the strike committee. Strikers can now see that this injured innocent is only a tool of the National Security League and the bosses and when he was on the strike committee he was there for the express purpose of spying on the activities of the strikers and reporting the proceedings to the bosses.

Bryan and O'Brien announced that the proceeds of their meeting was to go towards the relief of the Passaic strikers who have no connection with or have sympathy for the Communist Party.

Arrest 134 Pickets.

One hundred and thirty-five pickets have been arrested by the police of Passaic and surrounding towns since the strike started.

Push Plan to Delay Debt Approval

(Continued from page 1)

press reports of Mussolini's latest refusal to permit elections for the Italian parliament. An appeal to all Masons in the senate to vote in accordance with their duty to protect Masons who have been persecuted by the Italian black shirts, was published by a fraternal paper in the capital that devotes much space to Klan activities. It pointed out that two-thirds of the senate membership belong to the Masonic order.

The published statements of Mussolini, hinting his dreams of colonial expansion for Italy, are playing a part in turning sentiment against the settlement on the ground that it merely enables the dictator to secure the funds without which the prosecution of his ideas are impossible.

To Block Loans.

Progressives in the senate believe that the Italian debt settlement pact has been crippled, if not killed. Forty-five senators are listed as having stated their intention to vote to recommit the bill to the senate committee on finance. As only 49 votes are needed to make an absolute majority, it is conceded by the administration forces that the fate of the measure is at least doubtful. If the bill goes back to committee, it will not emerge during the present session. In that case Mussolini will get no more loans in Wall Street, and the senate will have done what it can to hinder his making war this year.

Election Contest Delays Decision. The debt settlement will be side-tracked Monday to permit the senate to take up the Brookhart-Steck election contest. This threatens to be bitterly fought and may last the whole week. The delay is not calculated

to improve the chances for favorable action on the Italian controversy.

Propaganda for Conciliation. The proposed debt settlement met a barrage of oratorical opposition last week and the results were evident in the comparatively weak defense put up by the administration spokesmen. Senator Howell (R) of Nebraska, based his opposition on the contention that the armistice had hardly been signed before the British chancellor of the exchequer had hinted the possibility of a mutual cancellation of inter-allied debts.

From this time on, with increasing frequency the responsible officials of the European governments concerned have harped upon the ultimate probability and the immediate need of such a step, he charged, backing his statements by copies of official correspondence between the various governments. He contended that the pact wiped out the principal of \$2,150,151,000 due the United States and imposed besides an annual deficit of \$67,067,000 on the interest charge. This represents the difference between the 1.1 per cent which Italy would actually pay annually as interest and the 4.25 per cent which the United States is obligated to pay the holders of its liberty bond issues, out of the proceeds of which the Italian loans were made.

England, Better Bargainer. Great Britain, Howell pointed out, had obtained more favorable terms than the United States. As Senator Borah brot out in his speech a little later, the Italian debt mission, fresh from their success in driving a bargain with America, had gone to London and there agreed to pay England \$22,500,000 a year for the first five years of the agreement. This compared with the \$5,000,000 a year which was all the American debt commission could get out of them, Borah explained. The British, in addition, were to get 5 per cent interest annually while the United States got nothing. Moreover, Howell pointed out, Italy agreed to allow the British government to retain as security \$108,114,000 in gold, which has been on deposit in the Bank of England since the last part of the world war.

Approved Without Discussion. Senator Pat Harrison, of Mississippi, in a speech which denounced the agreement as a discrimination against the other allied nations, declared, without any contradiction from Smoot, the chairman of the debt board, that the finance committee of the senate had had no opportunity of discussing the pact. "It came before the finance committee," he continued, explaining that he was on this committee, "and it was not discussed for as much as half an hour. Nobody knew anything about it except the Senator from Utah, Mr. Smoot, and he would not tell, nor did he tell us."

Territorial Gains Versus Debts. In his address, Borah emphasized the fact that the European Powers were charging the United States with trying to extort huge payments from them, all the while ignoring their own extraction of installments on the basis of a \$10,000,000,000 reparation from Germany and the vast territorial gains they secured from the world war. Great Britain alone getting 1,600,000 square miles.

Getting Nowhere. The fruit of three years settlement of the British debt upon the basis of "capacity to pay," Borah declared, "was a campaign for debt cancellations and a growing bitterness towards America abroad. Another democrat, McKellar, of Tennessee, in speaking against the settlement, termed Mussolini a "bandit dictator." Senators Edge, of New Jersey, and David A. Reed, of Pennsylvania, both republicans, spoke in favor of the bill.

WOMEN'S COUNCIL HELPS TO FEED MILL STRIKERS

Deliver Two Truckloads of Food

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., April 6.—Last Wednesday was a great day for the women of the United Council of Workingclass Housewives, as well as for the kiddies of the Passaic textile strikers. At 10 o'clock sharp in the morning, the women of the council left New York with two trucks packed with food and clothing for the Passaic strikers, singing all the way.

They were met by the camera men of the general relief committee of the Passaic strikers. They were photographed with the big banners announcing the opening of the kitchen to feed the strikers' children and help win the strike, and calling upon other women to join them.

Parade Passaic. Afterwards they formed in line with the banners and proceeded to the kitchen at 25 Dayton avenue. They were met by the members of the Passaic branch of the U. C. W. H., who are in charge of the kitchen and also by women strikers. From the kitchen they marched from hall to hall where the strikers hold their meetings. They were received with enthusiasm and applause. They marched for hours thru the Passaic streets where the workers met them with joy.

New Councils.

Women are joining the councils and forming new ones. Newark has organized a council of housewives and is very enthusiastic and doing all they can for the kitchen. The United Council of Working Class Housewives appeals to the women and women's organizations to help feed the hungry children of the Passaic strikers and help win the strike.

Money, checks can be sent to the Relief United Council of Working Class Housewives, 80 East 11th St., Room 422, marked for kitchen, or to Mrs. Recklin, secretary, Passaic branch, care of General Relief Committee for Passaic Strikers, Passaic, N. J.

Reactionary Head of British Seamen's Union Asks Bosses for Relief

LONDON, April 6.—Havelock Wilson, the ultra-reactionary president of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union, has appealed to the national maritime board, composed of representatives of the union and the shipping interests which broke last summer's maritime strike, for relief to the families of the strikers. The bosses donated almost \$6,000 in response to his plea, made in person. Wilson got on his hands and knees to prove that 90 per cent of the union members loved the king and queen and the degenerate Prince of Wales, their future ruler. The terrible Bolshevik minority, he claimed, had intimidated the whole organization into striking.

Hypocritical Sympathy. In reply, F. C. Allen, chairman of the shipowners' section of the board, declared that huge losses had been suffered as a result of the demoralization of shipping, both by the companies themselves and the fruit growers of Australia and New Zealand. However, he stated that "something must be done for the suffering women and children."

It is doubtful if Havelock Wilson's action will do him any good, tho the gift from the shipping corporations was clearly made in order to increase his prestige with the union members. Wilson is one of the very worst of the English labor skates.

Steam Shovelmen Go on Strike in Washington

WASHINGTON, (FP)—April 6.—Steam shovelmen and hoisting engineers on building construction work in Washington have struck for a \$12 day in place of the old wage which was \$10. They have tied up construction jobs that involve an ultimate expenditure of \$15,000,000. About 135 men are concerned. They belong to the Steam and Operative Engineers Union.

Local papers at once raised an alarm because contracts for repair of city streets and for building of additional schools were held by firms that refused to grant the raise. Support has been pledged these 17 contractors by the Operative Builders Association.

Four other trades in the building industry in the city have demanded from \$1 to \$2 a day increase, and the contractors propose to resist them all, beginning with the steam shovelmen. Similar contests two years ago and a year ago by various building trades in the capital were won by the unions.

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The Birds That Guard the Vultures



The Wealth of Wall Street Robbed from Labor Is Well Protected.

CHAIN STORES MAKE PROFIT OF \$100,000,000

Realize 50 Per Cent On Original Investment

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

Huge profits that would be divided among consumers if business were organized on a co-operative basis are revealed in the 1925 reports of the mail order houses and chain store corporations. Ten of these big distributing concerns in 1925 handled over a billion dollars of business. Their profits totaled nearly \$100,000,000.

A. & P. Not Included. Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea company is not included in this group because its report is not yet out. Its inclusion would bring the total sales to over \$1,500,000,000. A. & P., with its 14,000 stores, selling about \$450,000,000 of goods in the year is unapproached by any other chain system.

Sears Roebuck. Sears Roebuck leads the present list with sales of \$258,342,226 in 1925. But its \$20,975,304 profit is second to Woolworth's 10c stores. The Sears Roebuck profit represents a return of \$20.87 a share on the common stock outstanding. Since 1910 stockholders have received in stock dividends 2 1/2 additional shares for every one originally held. So the 1925 profit means 73 per cent on the original investment.

5 & 10 Profits. Woolworth comes second in total sales with a 1925 record of \$236,032,946. Its \$24,601,764 profit leads the parade. Woolworth owners profit more than 1c out of each 10c purchase. These profits mean a return of \$9.46 on a \$25 share of common stock. Taking into account the expansion of holdings thru stock dividends the 1925 profits are more than 50 per cent on their investment. Woolworth is operating 1,423 stores in the United States, 203 in England and one in Cuba.

50 Per Cent Profits. The profits of 6 of the 10 big distributing corporations in this list gave the owners at least 50 per cent on their original investment. Since full information on stock dividends is not available this is probably an understatement. By plowing back the huge surplus profits which remain after cash dividends the owners are extending their control of the country's distribution system.

In England and Russia chain store distribution on a national basis thru consumer co-operatives is as fully established with savings to the consumer and decent wages to the workers employed. In the United States, according to department of labor figures, the employees of the big distributing corporations are universally underpaid.

Русская Вечеринка

A Russian vecherinka, concert and dance will be given by the Wicker Park Russian Children's School on Saturday, April 10, at the Workers' House, 3902 W. Division St. The children of the school will participate in the program. Tickets in advance 35 cents, at the door 50 cents. Beginning at 8 p. m.

WARSHIPS OF U. S. AID CHILD LABOR BOSSSES IN CHINA

Columbia Students Aid Chinese Brothers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, April 6.—American marines and gunboats are protecting those who benefit by inhuman working conditions in China, declared Jean Dickinson, professor of economics at Peking university, at a mass meeting of American students at Columbia university. Cancellation of all unequal treaties with China and America's withdrawal from the protocol of 1901 were demanded by the students, numbering 2,000 or more.

"Mothers are forced to work 14 and 16 hours during the day or night while their babies lie on the floor near the machines," declared Dickinson. "They are beaten by the managers for trivial annoyances, and then when their long day's work is finished, they are herded into filthy pens called workers' homes and paid at the rate of 25 cents a day. These are the working conditions which American marines and gunboats are perpetuating in China."

U. S. Imperialism Responsible.

American imperialism was responsible for the killing of the 2 students in Peking on March 15, declared Professor Harry F. Ward, head of the American Civil Liberties Union, another speaker. "The students were shot," he stated, "during a peaceful demonstration against the acceptance of the 24-hour ultimatum presented by the foreign powers, including America, who threatened to use force unless the business interests of their nationals were accorded special protection and privileges. The right for such privileges is claimed because of certain unequal treaties which were presented to China at the point of the bayonet and are now being maintained by marines and gunboats. We, as American citizens, demand that America stop building gunboats for use on the Yangtze river, that she cease quartering thousands of marines in the cities of a peaceful nation, and that she refuse to support the other imperialistic nations in their policy of the ruthless shooting of Chinese students."

Act to Show Sympathy.

A cable expressing sympathy with the Chinese students and regret at the position taken by America in signing the ultimatum, and pledging themselves to work to change that position, was sent by the 2,000 students at the Columbia meeting to the students' union of Peking university. A delegation of six Columbia students is visiting Washington to see President Coolidge and Senator Borah, chairman of the foreign relations committee. This group carries the demands of the meeting to the government officials.

Booze Hunters to Take Civil Service Tests

By a Worker Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—The Cramton bill which provides that all of the prohibition agents must take a competitive civil service examination to qualify for the office in the prohibition enforcement department, passed the house of representatives by unanimous consent. This measure provides that those in office now must take the test in six months from the passage of the bill if they want to hold down their jobs.

A new head has been placed in charge of watching the breweries and another the sacramental wine withdrawals.

MASS MEETING

for the Relief of Passaic Textile Strikers

SPEAKERS:

ROGER BALDWIN, of the American Civil Liberties Union, J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, Editor of The DAILY WORKER, F. G. BIEDENKAPP, National Secretary of the International Worker's Aid.

Thursday Evening, April 8th, 8 P. M.

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By Max Shachtman

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Conclusion of Comintern Trade Union Discussion

(International Press Correspondence.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., March 15—(By Mail)—The fifteenth session of the enlarged executive committee meeting of the Communist International was opened under the chairmanship of Comrade Smol.

With Com. Ognanovitch (Jugo-Slavia) joining in the trade union discussion, he said: "The general deterioration of the economic situation of the working class is the decisive factor for the present position of the Jugo-Slavian working class movement. The relative stabilization of capitalism took place at the cost of a tremendous growth of unemployment embracing one quarter of the working class."

"Only 7 per cent of the total working class is organized in trade unions, and even this 7 per cent is split amongst itself. The offensive of capitalism did not merely have economic, but also political and social ends in view."

"The Washington convention upon the eight-hour day is carried out nowhere. The reformists, appealing to the necessity for a recovery of industry do nothing to assist the workers to gain the eight-hour day. Albert Thomas, one of the co-creators of the Washington convention, attended many banquets when he visited Jugo-Slavia, but for the interests of the workers he had no time."

Unity Problem in Jugo-Slavia

"At the beginning of this year the revolutionary trade unions made a proposal for the establishment of unity to the reformist unions. As a condition for this unity the reformists set up the unconditional acceptance of the statutes of the International Federation of Trade Unions and an unconditional entrance into the latter. In this connection there arose differences of opinion inside the Communist Party of Jugo-Slavia. The right group demanded a capitulation in the face of Amsterdam, the majority however was of the opinion that affiliation to Amsterdam could not be a preliminary condition, but only the result of a unification congress. These differences of opinion led to the splitting off of the right group from the independent trade unions under the leadership of the renegade Miloykovich, who naturally attempted to establish his own form of 'unity' with the reformists, however, without success. The governmental persecution prevented the independent trade unions from pursuing the struggle for unity further because in January, over 250 trade union officials were arrested. Amsterdam is attempting to utilize the terror of the bourgeoisie in order to strengthen its own weak position in the Balkans. In this connection it plans to call a trade union Balkan conference of the reformist unions, and the place chosen is just Sofia."

The speaker then attacked the standpoint of Bordiga in the question of international trade union unity which is the expression of a lack of confidence in the power of the working class, a power which can force the Amsterdamers to accept our terms. We shall overcome all difficulties and establish the unity of the Jugo-Slavian proletariat."

Achievements of Fifth Congress

COMRADE GESCHKE (Germany): A number of comrades regard the fifth congress only as a correction of reformist and opportunistic errors. This was done by the fifth congress it is true, but its most important and historically most valuable decision was that which introduced the struggle for the international unity of the trade union movement. In this struggle the Comintern has already achieved great successes. At the time we Germans made a mistake and began only with the policy of the united front after we had been persuaded by the Russian comrades. We wish to stress particularly the words of Tomski that the struggle for unity is not a maneuver to expose the reformists, it is not a trap, it represents our firm will to establish a united front of the entire working class of the whole world."

Bordiga and Luther

BORDIGA'S standpoint reminds me of the words of Luther: "Hier stehe ich, ich kann nicht anders, Gott helfe mir!" (Here I shall stand, for I can do nothing else, so help me God!) The German ultra-lefts compare the fifth congress with the Frankfurt party congress and attempt to oppose the open letter of the executive committee of the Communist International to the fifth world congress and to the Frankfurt (Germany) party congress. This is correct as far as the Frankfurt party congress is concerned and incorrect as far as the world congress is concerned."

"The Frankfurt party congress and the fifth world congress directly contradict themselves in various matters. Frankfurt made great concessions to the saboteurs of trade union unity inside the Communist Party, on the other hand the fifth congress finally settled these saboteurs of the Schumacher type and began with the policy of trade union unity."

Mistakes of Fischer Group

"THE previous central committee made serious mistakes in the

question of trade unions. The Ruth Fischer group only adopted the trade union decisions upon paper and in reality it carried on a double game which had far worse consequences than the disruptive policy of Schumacher. Maslov denied the existence of a left wing inside the English working class movement. The abolition of the trade union department of the Communist Party was a great mistake. The trade union policy is the most important but nevertheless only a part of the united front tactic and the actual roots of the mistakes of the Ruth Fischer group were not in its direct trade union measures, but in its general policy. The collapse of the most important trade union oppositions was only the expression of the abandonment by the Ruth Fischer group of the whole tactic of the united front."

Less High Politics

THE speaker stressed the remarks of Tomski upon the necessity for the trade union official not merely to concern himself with high politics but also with the questions of the trade union and factory life of the workers down to the smallest details and to perform petty work. Here is the main weight of the trade union work. During the time of the Ruth Fischer central committee the space and importance occupied by the trade union work in the whole policy of the party became ever smaller and smaller, this could be seen with perfect clearness at the Berlin party congress also the executive had given instructions that the trade union question should occupy the foreground."

Comintern Letter Helps

THE course was only altered after the receipt of the open letter of the executive committee of the Communist International which led to a strengthening of the trade union opposition. For the first time for years we are now able to observe not backsliding, but progress in our trade union work and this despite tremendous difficulties. The transferring of the independent unions to the free trade unions (the social-democratic unions which comprise the immense bulk of the German working class) has in most cases already been successful. The decisive factor for the successes which we have achieved in the trade union work has been the correct policy of the party."

In her speech Ruth Fischer only quoted petty things but the essence of the problem is not whether Ruth Fischer is a good or a bad leader, but the question of the road taken by the German working class, a road which is blocked by the policy of Ruth Fischer and the ultra-lefts. The chief hindrances in our trade union work are: the permanent unemployment, the low pay, the fear of dismissal, certain tendencies towards passivity inside some sections of the working class and finally the struggle which the reactionary trade union leaders carry on against us. In this connection the Americanization contributes its quota. Americanization means a tenfold exploitation of the German workers according to scientific methods. The German bureaucracy in the trade unions is also obsessed with this Americanism."

More Interest in Russia Than America

THE workers, however, are very cool and sceptical towards the American report of their trade union leaders. They are much more interested in the report of their comrades who have returned from Russia."

"A further hindrance for our work is the internal party opposition. For this reason the executive must demand the end of fractional struggles and render elements like Ruth Fischer, which only conduct fractional struggles for their own sake, harmless. It is characteristic of the effects of the Dawes plan that even bourgeois economists like J. M. Keynes admit that the aim of the transfer commission must be the lowering of the standard of living of the German working class. The trade unions must fight against this, even if the right wing trade union leaders in their defence of the Dawes plan go to the last ditch with the bourgeoisie. The question of the relations of the Communist Party to the Dittmann wing is important. To refuse to take any notice of the opposition attacks of Dittmann at the Breslau trade union congress would not be bolshevism but stupidity. We shall fight against the anti-bolshevist actions of Dittmann, but support him against the bureaucracy when he fights for industrial unions, for trade union unity and for the Soviet Union."

"Losovsky is right when he says that in the interests of unity we must strengthen our own forces. But our strength does not lie only in the parallel trade unions, but above all in our ideological and organizational influence in the reformist unions. This is true of all countries, but particularly of Germany where the independent parallel unions play a much smaller role and where any over-estimation of them might lead to disruptive deviations."

No Parallel Unions

"WE must in no case organize the expelled workers in parallel un-

Trade Union Work Goes Forward

The report of the fifteenth session of the enlarged Executive Committee of the Comintern printed herewith concludes the discussion on trade unions. These discussions have shown that the parties of the Comintern are giving more serious attention to trade union problems than ever before and that with success. The great achievements of the British Party in creating the powerful minority movement, the defeat of ultra-left policies in Germany and a consequent renewal of party prestige in the unions, the fact that the Communists are the only ones who consistently fight fascism in the Italian unions, the establishment of party trade union work in France on a sound Communist basis, the numerous labor delegations to Russia, the international campaign for unity—all indicate a forward movement of Communist activities in the unions and verify the correctness of the United Front policy. The Bordigas and Ruth Fishers on the ultra-left stand alone. The policies of the Comintern have again proved to be right."

ions, but fight for their re-acceptance

in the old unions. The formation of independent unemployed organizations would be just as dangerous. It is a great success for the Communist Party that the immense army of unemployed stand behind it and not behind the syndicalists or the Communist Workers Party (ultra-left split off from the Communist Party with strongly syndicalist tendencies). The slogan of unity at any price would be capitulation, but it would be still more dangerous to demand unity in words and in deeds to sabotage it."

Favorable Left Wing Prospects

THE prospects for the formation of a left wing are favorable. Since the fifth congress the international campaign for unity has developed in two directions: the Anglo-Russian unity committee and the workers' delegations. We must now demand that an official trade union delegation be sent and not only from the A. D. G. B. (German Trade Union Federation) but also from the Christian unions."

"The sending of women's delegations is of great importance so that the German working woman can compare her miserable slavery with the situation of the Russian working woman. We must avoid all dubiety in the struggle for unity. We must fight the ideology that the liquidation of the Red International of Labor Unions in the interests of a united trade union international would be identical with the liquidation of the Comintern."

"Who is unable to understand this is confusing the role of the trade unions with the role of the party. We reject any consideration of unity between the Comintern and the Second (socialist) International, such a thing cannot even be discussed. When we set up the slogan for a world joint congress for the amalgamation of both trade union internationals we propose the liquidation of both the Red International of Labor Unions and the Amsterdam International. The real unity of the working class, the creation of a world wide trade union international is not an agitational question, but one of the greatest aims in the struggle for the freedom of the working class. The dangers arising from the protracted nature of the struggle for unity can be overcome by the mobilization of all our forces for the decisions of the fifth congress."

Question of Working Women

COMRADE CLARA ZETKIN who was greeted with great applause declared: "There is not a word to be found about the organization of the working women into trade unions neither in the theses nor in the previous discussions."

"This is not an accident, but the expression of the sad fact that apart from the Comintern and the Soviet Union, the Communist Parties do not estimate the movement amongst the women sufficiently high. Apart from the Russian party only the British party does any real work in this connection although small beginnings may be observed in the Italian and the French parties. All this, however, has not led to any strong and systematic work. The work amongst the women in Germany and in many other countries also is deplorable, although one must remember that from one-fifth to one-third of all workers are women. The technical development of capitalism, the increasing mechanization of industry, etc., drives ever more and more women to seek their livelihood in industry. The number of women organized in the trade unions at present however is insignificant, and even those that are organized, are for the most part under reformist influence. Whoever simply looks at this situation without doing anything is not a bolshevik, he is an objective enemy of Communism. A successful struggle against capitalism is impossible unless we are able to win the clerks, the typists and telephonists."

"We must extend our organizational activity to the home workers and to the proletarian housewives also for they play a very important part in the struggles of the working class. It is not sufficient to adopt resolutions, we must work practically and energetically for the organization of the women workers. Whoever does not do his duty in this question recognizes neither the correct tasks of Communism nor practical politics nor the Communist ideal (applause)."

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Italian Fascist Unions

COMRADE BRACCO declared in the name of the Italian central committee: "The chief factor in the Italian trade union movement is the existence of the fascist unions which have gone through three stages. Before they had seized power the fascists struggled against us upon the basis of 'free competition'. In this, however, they met with one defeat after the other."

"After their seizure of power the fascists smashed our trade unions but remained nevertheless in all the trade union elections in the minority."

"Recently the fascists have introduced a legal monopoly for the fascist unions according to which all workers even if they are members of another union must contribute to the fascist unions."

"Whoever criticizes the measures of the fascist government is expelled from the union and in this way he loses his job. The aim of the fascist trade union organizations is to better the methods of class co-operation with the bourgeoisie."

"SEVERAL syndicalist organizations have already come to a complete agreement with the fascists. The connection of the catholic unions with the fascists is only a question of time. The reformists want to fight against the fascists exclusively with legal means, they attack us most of all and hinder our work for the re-establishment of the organizations which have been destroyed."

"Arguing against Bordiga, the speaker declared that the formation of permanent agitational committees for the organization of all workers irrespective of whether they were one time trade union members or not was absolutely necessary. These committees carry on no sort of competition with the trade unions, on the contrary their chief aim is the restoration of the trade unions."

"The program of these committees is: the struggle for the freedom of the trade union movement, the restoration of the destroyed unions, the struggle for the eight-hour day and for increases of wages. The speaker closed by referring to the necessity of work inside the fascist unions for the purpose of winning the masses organized in them."

Bordiga's Wrong View

THE closing speech of Losovsky upon the trade union question was as follows:

"The formulation of Bordiga according to which only unity upon a national scale is desirable and that the slogan of international unity is false because it is impossible to win the Amsterdam apparatus is incorrect, it is metaphysical. The chief thing is not the apparatus, that is difficult to win over also on a national scale, but the working masses who support Amsterdam. It is these we have to win over. I have already shown in my speech that the most urgent need of the whole international working class movement is that for a united trade union international. Bordiga the mathematician believes that just as in geometry the shortest way between two points is a straight line, so this is also true of politics. We must however be able to maneuver, to make short retreats in order then to go over to the offensive. The policy of the Comintern was correct and a proof for that is the fact that Bordiga stands alone here."

"The Belgian party made mistakes. It is true that we must retain our positions in the reformist unions, but when the reformists exploit Communists we must not simply sit still and withhold our votes, that is simply political suicide."

The French Question

THERE are difficulties in France: the existence of two parallel trade union federations, the existence of a great mass of unorganized workers and the unstable character of the trade union membership. Our organizations are weakest in the north although that is where most of the big undertakings are situated. We must not carry on our work too discursively, but so that we concentrate first upon one task and then upon another, etc. One of the most important tasks in France is the organization of the unorganized workers. The apple of discord in the French trade union movement is the question of the relations of the party to the unions. This is caused chiefly by the existing syndicalist tendencies which have always

played a great role in France."

"The Comintern has made its task to win over the syndicalist workers. In this connection much has already been done, but by no means everything, particularly as anarcho-syndicalist tendencies exist inside the party itself. These tendencies were strengthened as a result of the incorrect policy of the party towards the unions. This was expressed in the letter of the right opposition. Monatte even demanded the formation of an unpolitical trade union federation, which would have meant returning to the prewar form of syndicalism. But similar tendencies exist amongst sections of the party which are not in the opposition. We must fight all these tendencies and establish the correct and normal relationship between the party and the revolutionary trade union. Despite all the difficulties we have made considerable progress since 1922-23. The united front amongst the railwaymen was carried out excellently."

Changed Policy in Germany

THE ultra-left policy in Germany led to various defeats and to the loss of our influence, even in those places where we had the majority, for instance in Essen and other towns in the Ruhr district. The present policy of the party in the trade union question is correct. The standpoint of the German central committee is in agreement with the standpoint of the Comintern. In consequence of this some partial successes have already been achieved. The chief task is a practical continuation of the work."

With regard to the questions raised by Geschke in connection with the organization of the unemployed, Losovsky declared that, "It was perfectly natural that we must link up the unemployed workers' movement with the movement of the workers still in employment. We cannot leave the unemployed unorganized, we must therefore organize them locally and by districts, at the same time we must do everything possible to unite them with the free trade unions. In this connection the work of the British Communist Party is a good example. The organization of shop councils is important. Up to the present the shop council movement has been very weak. Its development depends upon our activity."

The American Bureaucracy

"IN America the same phenomenon can be observed as in France, the existence of a great number of unorganized workers. The work amongst these unorganized workers represents a very important field of work for the Communist Party. Much attention must be paid to the work in the company unions and we must win the workers inside them."

"Purcell, who has described the anti-democratic system, the corruption, the unlimited power of the trade union oligarchy has correctly characterized the American trade union movement. Our work is made more difficult by the existence of a powerful trade union bureaucracy. Our Trade Union Educational League is still very weak. The left wing tendencies are still insufficiently organized. The circumstance mentioned by Dorsey that 32 per cent of the Communists are not members of trade unions, must be radically altered."

Aim Is Real Unity

CLARA ZETKIN correctly stressed the tremendous importance of the organization of the women workers in the trade unions. The trade union organization of the youth is just as important."

"The reformists accuse us of using our unity proposals as a cover for strategic maneuver. The whole French bourgeois and social-democratic press said the same thing during the congress of the C. G. T. U. (Revolutionary Trade Union Federation) in Paris. At the time I declared that it was true that the campaign of the Comintern and the Red International of Labor Unions was a maneuver but a class maneuver of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie, in no way directed against any section of the proletariat. Our aim is to establish a real unity. This has been our aim since the fifth congress. In this campaign we have up to the present neglected to connect the agitation with the daily demands. Every reduction of wages in one country draws after it an attack by the bourgeoisie upon the standards of the working class in another country."

"A comparison of the wage statistics of the various countries is an important factor in the efforts for unity. The tremendous miners' strike in England in 1921 was unsuccessful in consequence of the import of German and American coal. For the same reason the miners' strike in America in 1922 was a failure."

"We must create an international trade union organization, the individual sections of which will not scab upon the others. This is a great historical task of the Comintern and the Red International of Labor Unions. All the resolutions which we adopt on the question of trade union unity are very good, it is merely a question of their being carried out. (applause)."

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting."

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

Child Labor and the Passaic Textile Strike

By IRVING FREEMAN.

THERE are approximately 3,000,000 children working in the mines, factories, farms, stores and other places of employment. Out of the above total thousands of children and young workers are employed in the textile industry which includes the manufacture of silk, cotton and woolen fibre.

A visit to Passaic will assure anyone that thousands of children are employed in the mills there, for a measly wage and exploited under the most inhuman conditions. If you happen to watch the picket line, visit a store or drop in the relief office of headquarters of the United Front Committee you are bound to meet children and young workers who are out on strike for living wages, recognition of their union and improved working conditions."

These young workers are the backbone of the strike. They are demanding something more than merely work, work and more work. They want more pay and shorter hours so that they will have an opportunity to enjoy some of the things that the sons and daughters of the bosses enjoy. A little sunshine, more fresh air, some more recreation and a better opportunity to develop themselves mentally, morally and physically."

Will the textile strikers obtain these things? Yes, if the rest of the

workers throughout the country come to their aid and send in money for relief to feed those who are in dire straits. The government recognizes that the future belongs to the Youth. From their ranks must arise the future leaders of the nation. But the blackest plague we have in America is child labor. Our industrial lords including the textile barons have fought the child labor law amendment wherever it has appeared in the state legislature or in congress. They have consistently fought against these amendments knowing fully well that child labor means greater profits, more money and increased wealth."

How much longer will we permit the exploitation of our children and permit misfits to be the byproduct of our industrial system? The young workers on strike in Passaic through their special youth demands have made a step in the right direction. Young workers in other industries must take up this lead until youth demands are complied with in all industries."

Brothers and fellow workers, if you want the 16,000 textile workers to win, you must supply the relief. Without relief the strike cannot be won. Send in relief for those who are in want. In that way you will show your solidarity with striking textile workers and insure victory."

Unionization Needed in Natl. Silk Dye Co.

(By Young Worker Correspondent.)

As a worker of the National Silk Dyeing Company, Dundee Lake, I will tell you of the rotten conditions in this mill. I am employed as a color mixer in the color shop. The floors are made of cement and they are always wet and damp, which makes it necessary to use wooden shoes, which they don't even supply you with. I wear out a pair of shoes every two weeks and the miserable and "large" sum of 42 cents an hour is paid. They expect you to live and buy your own supply of shoes on this 42 cents an hour."

That is a large amount for a color mixer to get for his work, isn't it? I should say not. And we work in the room full of that poisonous dye stuff that is used to make colors for the printers. This poisonous and dangerous powder or dye stuff that flies in the nose and throat of the color mixers and workers makes you feel very disagreeable and unhappy."

Also, they have no sinks there but big pipes which are used for drinking purposes and from which steam is likely to flow into the mouths of the workers. The room is always dirty and dusty with that poisonous dye stuff. How would you like to work in a nice place like that?"

That is why we have a strike there so that we can remedy all this. Also, how can a person be healthy and strong in a place like that? So, fellow workers, if we unionize, we will better all these terrible conditions."

Experiences of Reorganization

By SYLVIA STEINWASSER.

WHEN we first began to speak about reorganization on the bases of shop nuclei there was much pessimism but still I felt doubtful whether we would succeed. This was simply for the following reasons: When I joined my former branch I tried to get acquainted with the work and then tried to contribute as much work to the branches as every comrade. But at almost every meeting there were the same few comrades speaking and conducting the whole work."

The rest of us were sitting and sometimes listening to the speaker and minutes, but mostly discussing among ourselves and we gladly got up when the chairman announced the meeting adjourned. Of course, that made us afraid of work and the reorganization was a shock to every unactive comrade. But what do we see now that thanks to the reorganization, we not only got used to work, but try to make the strongest efforts to be in contact with vast numbers of workers. To prove this I will just illustrate one incident: a few weeks ago one section began a campaign in the Sunshine Biscuit Co. A leaflet was printed and distributed near the factory. This made a very good impression, for all the workers talked and reacted favorably. But this was not enough, for in order to get better results we tried to get a few thousand Young Workers in which an article of this factory was written. Today a group of us came to the factory and gave out every copy of the paper."

In order to make more agitation we went into the buses in which the girls go to the stations, there we raised a discussion about this article and were successful for many workers agreed to it and promised to help us in the campaign. After this a mass meeting will be called and we will utilize thru a special leaflet any further information that the workers of the factory are likely to contribute."

Police Ban Youth Meet to Help Passaic Strikers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—There being a strike in Passaic, we the Young Workers League of Perth Amboy, felt it our duty to form a relief committee. Our relief committee thus far collected and sent in over \$100 in cash and quite some food, clothing for relief of the strikers and their families."

To push the work of relief and to acquaint Perth Amboy with the strike situation, we decided to hold a mass meeting at which the leader of the strike, Albert Weisbord was to speak. Hall was rented, leaflets were printed, and an ad put into the local paper, to appear twice, and all other necessary arrangements were made. The meeting date was March 28, Sunday evening. The place of the meeting was Washington Hall, one of the largest halls in town. The workers were deeply interested in this meeting, and prospects were bright for a large gathering."

The day before the meeting we were notified by the hall proprietor that the hall will be closed on Sunday, March 28, because of orders received from the chief of police, prohibiting same."

Our deposit for hall was refunded. Our paid ad was to appear the second time in the local paper that evening. Instead of our ad, an announcement appeared on the front page by the Washington Hall management announcing to the public that his hall will not be opened on Sunday, March 28, for the meeting scheduled. This ad was responsible for a large mass of workers staying away from this meeting."

In spite of the orders of the police we decided to hold this meeting. The only hall available at the last minute was the Workers Home at 308 Elm St."

Two men were stationed at Washington Hall to direct workers to the place of meeting."

Being in this situation we notified Weisbord about conditions and that he need not appear. The Workers Home was packed with workers eager to hear about the strike. A committee from Passaic appeared and one of them spoke about the strike, and the brutalities of the police."

Next speaker was Mike Rosen of the Carpenters Union of New York City, who explained the meaning of the actions of the local authorities and also spoke about the strike and the necessity of organizing the unorganized. He appealed for a collection, which netted \$47.85."

The local Pioneers entertained the workers with a few songs which the strikers sang at the picket lines. An important incident in connection with this mass meeting was the action of a local priest, Rev. father Kish, of Hungary, a Hungarian Roman Catholic church, who Sunday morning in his sermon said that if any of his followers dared to attend this meeting they will be thrown out of the church. He also stated that he would send a committee of three to the meeting, which would report back to him about this meeting. This committee was present. One of the committee was his brother."

This incident shows up the church as a tool of the bosses."

We are planning another meeting to be held soon at which Albert Weisbord, in spite of the police authorities, will speak to the workers of Perth Amboy."

Signed, Perth Amboy Relief Committee.

SEND IN A SUB!

Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

HAND-BAG UNION MANAGER FORCED TO RESIGN JOB

Workers Expose His Profiteering

By A. LINKEV, Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Ossip Wolinsky, manager of the International Pocketbook Workers' Union of New York City, has been forced to resign. Several charges have been preferred against him, including: (1) For several months he has been a partner of the Yonok Universal Musical Bureau of which Morris White is treasurer. (2) Since May he has been connected with the White Luggage Company, the factory owned by Morris and Louis White (pocketbook manufacturers) from whom he received a salary of \$12,000 a year.

"Legal Adviser."

During the several years he was connected with the union Wolinsky acted in the capacity of legal adviser, the union paid him his expenses, but these "expenses" soon grew to \$60 a week. He then proposed that the union fire the old manager, who was getting \$75 a week and give him (Wolinsky) the job of "legal adviser" and manager at \$100 a week. This was done with the aid of the "boys" who are now in the administration. Not satisfied with his \$100, he commanded the editorship of the union magazine for the "small sum" of \$25, in all \$125 a week. This magazine was used as a base for attacking Communists and progressive workers.

This "idealist" has in turn been an anarchist, socialist, Zionist, and Jewish congressman.

Terrorism.

With the aid of gangsters and unscrupulous people he was able to maintain his hold on the union. No method was as long as it served the purpose. Terrorizing the membership, expulsion of active members, handing out "soft" jobs to his boys, were some of the methods used.

Before elections and nominations his "boys" got busy. Business agents got busy on the telephone. Shop chairmen were instructed to bring down people that could be "relied on."

In the election meeting of 1925 Wolinsky came with five of his candidates. The meeting, however, decided to have its own representatives and nominated five progressive workers. The chairman of the meeting then counted so "impartially" that the chairman announced that the progressives lost. A spontaneous protest arose and the chairman, refusing to grant a fair recount, 400 workers left the hall. As a result of this 12 of the most active members of the union were suspended.

This is the democracy that obtained in the International Pocketbook Workers' Union. It was not unusual to hear at meetings such remarks as "watch for whom you vote or you'll know what will happen about a job."

The last chapter of the Wolinsky case has not been written yet. There will yet be forthcoming many deeds perpetrated upon the workers of the union.

Lenin Shop Nucleus Gets Many Greetings on 20th Anniversary

By a Worker Correspondent

ROSTOV ON THE DON.—(By Mail)—The all-factory nucleus of the Lenin shop, has just celebrated its 20th anniversary.

The nucleus was organized in the midst of the stormy days of 1905. Its first Bolsheviks received their revolutionary baptism on the Tomernik barricades. Many of them were sentenced to Siberia. Some were executed.

At the present the nucleus has 650 members and 264 candidates, thus being the strongest nucleus in the region.

The nucleus takes in 36.8% of all the workers in the shops and offices. A great many greetings were received.

NEW PRIZES

For Our Worker Correspondents

For Best Stories Sent in During the Week to Appear in the Issue of Friday, April 9:

1—KING COAL, a fine working class novel by Upton Sinclair. Cloth-bound for your library.

2—A year's subscription to the LABOR DEFENDER—a prize good for 12 months.

3—All the numbers published (8) of the Little Red Library.

Win one of these prizes with a short account of wages and conditions in your shop. Make it short—give facts—give your name and address.

Send to: THE DAILY WORKER, 320 W. WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Impressions of the Workers' School

By F. ROTHMAN, (Worker Correspondent)

Since I am in America, I have attended a few bourgeois schools of Americanization. At first I thought that I was really going to learn something that would help me along in the everyday struggle of life. But what did I find there?

Instead of discussing with us workers the everyday occurrences in our lives, they tell us a great deal about heroes who lived long ago. They purposely do that in order to draw our attention away from the daily struggle which the workers are confronted with. They try to do with the foreigners just what they do with the children—poison their minds with patriotism and religion.

On the other hand, when I started to attend the Workers' School of New York, I realized that this is the right kind of a school for me because I am a worker. When we come to the

Workers' School at night, after a whole day of toiling amidst bad conditions, we find teachers who are not agents of capitalists, but teachers who understand us. Here we learn about the bad conditions of all workers, no matter what nationality they may be. We learn not only about the workers in our own country but of those in different countries. In other words, we study the working class movement and try to find a way out of the bad conditions that are created by the capitalist system of society.

Of course, the Workers' School is poor yet. It has not the equipment which is necessary for a school, but this is not an obstacle for us and does not keep students from attending the school. My opinion is that every class conscious worker should attend the Workers' School and do his best for it. With the support of students, we may in time establish a Workers' College.

Research Shows What Becomes of Sovereigns

By OWEN STIRLING (Worker Correspondent)

DETROIT, April 6.—The reason why it is only in fairy tales that we read of this marrying princesses and living happily "ever afterward" is explained by the following figures, compiled by a conscientious statistician and published in a Detroit newspaper: Of 2,560 sovereigns whose records were investigated, 300 were overthrown, 134 were assassinated, 123 were captured in battle, 103 were executed, 160 were slain in war, 64 were forced to abdicate, 28 killed themselves, 25 were tortured to death and 23 became mad or embellic.

The list does not include the sovereigns who have gone the hard way since 1914, whose fate shows history is still running true to form.

California Goes on New Anti-I. W. W. Spree

YREKA, Calif., April 6.—Mark Hurley, George Ellsworth and C. S. Smith have been arrested here charged with criminal syndicalism. They are charged with being members of the I. W. W.

Their arrest took place while they were at a meeting at Camp No. 6 of the Black Butte outfit, being conducted by the Southern Pacific railroad. Police assert the three men tried to organize the workers and call a strike for better conditions.

Chicago Plasterers Demand Increase

While union demands have not been presented to the Chicago contractors, Local 5, Plasterers' International Association, is practically ready to ask a \$3 a day raise to \$14 and to cut the 44-hour week to 40 hours, to be worked in 5 days, with Saturdays and Sundays marked for overtime. The new rate would come to \$17.50 an hour in place of the \$15.00 scale which expires May 1. A bonus of several dollars a day has been made customary by contractors to rush big buildings, the owners figuring that an extra month of rentals will far outweigh the relatively small addition to the construction wage bill. Bricklayers are now on strike in Florida for a \$14 day.

Soviets Remove Inheritance Bars

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., (Tass) April 6.—In order to facilitate the continuation of industrial and trading enterprises after the death of the owners and also in order to create more favorable conditions for the influx of material and monetary resources into the country, the presidium of the federal central executive committee recently made a number of changes in the civil code, removing the limitations to the right of inheritance. In particular the presidium rescinded the article restricting monetary bequests to a maximum of 10,000 gold doubles, as well as the articles limiting the inheritance of other property.

Plan for a Uniform State Building Code

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., April 6.—Steps towards drafting a state building code were started by Representatives of seven trade organizations in Illinois at a meeting last evening at the University of Illinois. Various plans of building regulations, together with the scope and method of enforcement were discussed.

Several bills on the subject have been submitted to the state legislature but nothing has come to them. A committee will be named which will endeavor to find some plan that will be accepted and can be put on a working basis.

Soft Coal Production Falls Off

The lowest bituminous production since last August is reported by the National Coal Association for the week ending March 27, with 9,750,000 tons, a loss of about half a million tons from the preceding week.

REFORMISTS IN ITALY PLAY A FASCIST GAME

"Reorganize" Left Wing Unions

By G. GENNETTO, (Special to The Daily Worker)

MILAN, Italy, April 6.—The reformists of the General Confederation of Labor are playing the game of the fascist. Following upon the fascist trade union laws, the laws of the confederation were altered in such a way, also contrary to the constitution, as to allow the reformist leaders to proceed against all affiliated organizations under the control of Communists and left wingers.

The Italian Wood Workers' Association and the Italian Union of Restaurant and Hotel Employees have been told by the reactionary heads of the organization that they are hereafter to be part of the mixed trade union federation. The progressive local branches of these two militant organizations will hereafter be directly under the thumb of the reactionary center.

Even the Maximalists, the violently opposed to the Communists, have taken a stand against the "reorganizing activities" of Bruno Buozzi, Darragona's successor as head of the Confederation of Labor. Altogether, ten trade union organizations have been dissolved in this way. It is significant to note that of these ten, seven were controlled by non-reformist elements.

This is all one more indication of the strength of the Communists among the masses and the fear of the reformist leaders of the Communists' influence in the coming trade union congress. The next step is the dissolution of the Chambers of Labor (local trade union councils) in which the influence of the left elements is great.

Catholic Archbishop Shows Christianity by Defaming Mexico

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Charles W. Darr, appearing as counsel for Archbishop Curley of Baltimore, before the House committee on foreign affairs, urged adoption of the Boyan resolution advising withdrawal of American recognition of Mexico. Archbishop Curley is conducting a bitter campaign against the Calles government because of its enforcement of the constitutional provision that foreign-born priests and nuns shall not be permitted to officiate or teach in Mexico.

The argument of his counsel was to the effect that the present Mexican constitution tends to mold its government after that of "the feared and despised Bolshevik government of Russia"; that this constitution and its consequent enforcement offends international standards of decency; that it deprives American citizens of rights in Mexico who Mexicans enjoy in this country; and that this constitution "shamelessly confiscates" property of Americans and other foreigners, as well as that of Mexican citizens.

President Calles is described in this memorandum to the House committee as "Mr. Elias Calles, super bigot, bandit, revolutionist and Bolshevik." Prediction is made that his government will "fall amid bloodshed and strife."

U. S. Naval Commander Leaves for Flight to Reach North Pole

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, April 6.—Lieutenant Commander Richard E. Byrd, of the United States navy, sailed on the steamship Chantle this afternoon for King's Bay, Spitzbergen, where his flight to the North Pole will begin.

Six thousand gallons of high test gasoline will be carried. The planes are a large Fokker motorized monoplane, christened the Josephine Ford, and a smaller Curtiss oriole to be used for observation work.

Special Syndicate.

The capital of the new syndicate will be 15,000,000 rubles (1 ruble equals \$0.514), and it has been estimated that a credit of about 25,000,000 rubles may be obtained within the country.

A special syndicate to handle all lumber business inside Russia will also be formed, in collaboration with the export syndicate.

Cincinnati Metal Polishers on Strike

CINCINNATI, April 6.—The metal polishers at the Corcoran Lamp Company, manufacturers of automobile lamps, walked out against an attempt of this concern to slash wages 21 1/2 cents an hour.

This strike followed the employment of an efficiency expert who attempted to force the polishers to do more work at lower wages. This company made enormous profits during the war. The company's profits have decreased but little since the war. The company pleads poverty in an attempt to justify the wage cut.

Labor Defense Challenges Farrington

(Continued from Page 1)

organization, and was one of the field workers of the International Labor Defense in Southern Illinois. Another was Henry Corbushley, former president of Local 992 of the United Mine Workers of Illinois, now awaiting a rehearing on his framed-up case in Zeigler. These are workers whose character and devotion to the cause of labor is too well known to be injured by Farrington's attacks.

Farrington charges the International Labor Defense with having "magnified New York headquarters," when it is well-known that the I. L. D. is located in modest quarters at 23 South Lincoln street, Chicago. Without even this elementary knowledge of the organization, Farrington presumes to attack it.

Knows Nothing of International Labor Defense.

"This organization was formed immediately following the close of the world war," says the circular of Farrington. "Its chief mission was to secure the freedom of the slackers and cowards who were imprisoned for refusing to do their duty to our country during that mighty conflict." This is absolutely untrue. The International Labor Defense was organized at a conference in Chicago on June 28, 1925, some seven years after the signing of the armistice!

"They make no accounting to those whose money they solicit and none but they know what has become of the many thousands of dollars they have beguiled workers into giving out of their hard-earned and meager means, declares the circular. This is also a lie. Every issue of the Labor Defender, the official organ of the International Labor Defense contains a complete and detailed list of the receipts of the organization and books are regularly audited by certified accountants.

Not a Communist Body.

Farrington charges the International Labor Defense with being a Communist organization, controlled by Communists. Again this is a lie. The chairman of the International Labor Defense is Andrew T. McNamara, well-known member of the International Association of Machinists, and

formerly the business agent of the Pittsburgh district council of the union. The vice-chairman is the well-known Chicago liberal, Edward C. Wentworth.

The National Committee. On the national committee of the International Labor Defense are such famous liberals as Alice Stone Blackwell, Professor Ellen Hayes of Wellesley, Robert Whitaker of California, David Rhys Williams, and E. R. Meitzen, leader of the farmer-labor party movement in the Southwest. Other non-Communist members include such well-known socialist figures as Upton Sinclair and Eugene V. Debs.

Men of no political party such as Scott Nearing, Robert W. Dunn, Bishop Wm. M. Brown, Ralph Chaplin, Fred Mann and others are also members of the national committee. A glance at the list is conclusive proof of the falsehood of Farrington's charge.

Doesn't Know Mader.

Farrington charges that the International Labor Defense is behind a movement which is having printed in the establishment of one Carl Mader, of Terre Haute, Indiana, a leaflet containing an attack upon him, and mentions three individuals in Zeigler, Ill., as having ordered the circular. The International Labor Defense positively denies any knowledge of such a leaflet, or of Carl Mader, or of the three individuals named, and defies Farrington to prove that it is connected with this proposition.

"Prove Your Charges!"

"The International Labor Defense has aroused Mr. Farrington's wrath because of its unflinching defense of the framed-up Zeigler miners," concluded Cannon. "These miners are victims of a conspiracy, and also they are members of the United Mine Workers of America. Farrington did not raise a finger to defend them."

"The International Labor Defense will issue a detailed statement in refutation of Farrington's charges and distribute this statement through the country and especially through the mining field of Southern Illinois. We will put the facts before the miners and let them judge. And we repeat our challenge, to Farrington, 'Prove your charges!'"

SHALL GODOLOGISTS BLESS OUR SLAYERS? ATHEISTS ASK JUDGE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 6.—A suit to prohibit the expenditure of public funds for the hiring of chaplains in the army, navy and marine corps was inaugurated in the district supreme court today by the American Association for the Advancement of Atheism. The suit was filed in the name of James J. Elliott, of Jamaica, L. I., and was against Frank White, treasurer of the United States, and both houses of congress.

The papers set forth that the expenditure of public moneys for the hire of ecclesiastics to propound sectarian doctrines is in violation of the constitution, which prescribes that "congress shall make no laws respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

Soviet Republic Plans Syndicate for Handling All Exports of Lumber

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., April 6.—The soviet government is planning to establish a lumber export syndicate. This organization is to handle all exports except those from the concession companies. The organization will be formed as an ordinary stock company, the shares to be owned by the soviet government and the present lumber trusts.

Trusts producing, but not exporting lumber, may also subscribe for shares, but will not be compelled to do so. All trusts and companies engaged in lumber exporting will have to ship thru the new syndicate, whose function will be to finance the sales, buy out the lumber, or receive it as stock on a commission basis.

Special Syndicate.

The capital of the new syndicate will be 15,000,000 rubles (1 ruble equals \$0.514), and it has been estimated that a credit of about 25,000,000 rubles may be obtained within the country.

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CITY COLLEGE STUDENTS FIGHT SCHOOL HEADS

Protest Ban on Passaic Strike Discussion

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, April 6.—Events are passing in such rapid order at the college of the city of New York, as to leave the students there in bewildered amazement. At a mass meeting, held by the Social Problems Club, the students after listening for an hour and a quarter to members of the officers' club extol the benefits of military training, passed a militant resolution, unanimously demanding that the authorities immediately abolish this obnoxious course.

This militant spirit on the part of the student body had its effect on the faculty. Fearing further demonstrations, the authorities deliberately refused to grant the students a room the next day to discuss the Passaic strike. The indignant students adjourned to the concourse where they held a meeting, attended by at least 300. Here they drew up a resolution protesting against the unwarranted action of the authorities in refusing to allow the meeting.

Authorities Get Busy.

The editor of the Campus, the college paper, who in the past has opposed the action of the authorities in his columns, and who has on various occasions given publicity to the meeting of the Social Problems Club, was summoned before the authorities and forbidden to comment on the action of the faculty in refusing to grant a room to the Social Problems Club speaker. He must have refused to sacrifice his editorial honesty because the next issue of the Campus came out with the announcement "that the editorship of Harry Heller came to a close with the last issue of the Campus." The news of the student mass meeting was greatly cut and no mention was made of the resolution demanding a room which was passed unanimously by more than 300 students.

Instead of the stimulating editorials that characterized the college paper, a harmless sentimental editorial appeared telling the students that "spring vacation was here." Thus we see a clear cut attempt on the part of the authorities to stifle the truth, and prevent the college from knowing about their shady dealings. Coming as it does on the heels of the ban on the Passaic mass meeting of the Social Problems Club, it confirms the truth long known by the workers—that the schools and colleges are not instruments of education but of capitalist propaganda.

Students Resent Interference.

The students at the college are aroused over this unwarranted interference. The entire Campus staff met behind closed doors. It is rumored they refused to accept Harry Heller's resignation and demand reasons of the authorities for his removal. They are prepared to strike, refusing to publish the paper if Heller is not restored.

The student council held a special session on receiving news of what had happened and it is rumored that they demanded the reasons for the interference with the editorial policy of the college paper.

This movement of the student body representing their resentment against the authorities is in reality an expression of the growing revolt against the chains that enslave them. They cannot free themselves until they join hands with the workers and present a united front against the exploiters and oppressors—the capitalist class.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

| Country | Demand | Cable |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Great Britain, pound sterling | 4.85 1/2 | 4.86 1/4 |
| France, franc | 3.44 1/4 | 3.45 |
| Belgium, franc | 3.64 1/4 | 3.65 |
| Swiss, franc | 19.25 1/2 | 19.27 |
| Italian, lira | 4.02 1/2 | 4.03 1/2 |
| Swedish, krona | 26.79 | 26.82 |
| Norwegian, krona | 21.41 | 21.43 |
| Danish, krona | 26.16 | 26.18 |
| Greece, drachma | 1.34 | 1.34 |
| Spanish, peseta | 14.12 1/2 | 14.14 |
| Holland, florin | 40.08 | 40.10 |
| Austrian, crown | .0014 1/2 | .0014 1/4 |
| Poland, zloty | 12.50 | 12.50 |
| Hungary, crown | .0014 1/2 | .0014 1/4 |
| Finland, mark | 2.52 | 2.52 |
| Yugo-Slavia, dinar | 1.76 | 1.76 |
| Czechoslovakia, crown | 2.95 1/2 | 2.96 1/4 |
| Roumania, lei | .42 | .42 |
| Rio de Janeiro, milreis | 13.89 | 13.94 |
| Buenos Aires, peso | 39.60 | 39.65 |
| Uruguay, Dollar | 101.73 | 102.08 |
| Peru, pound | 3.85 | 3.85 |
| Chile, peso | 12.10 | 12.15 |
| Shanghai, tael | 73.00 | |

Unemployed Worker Steals To Get Food

TOPEKA, Kans., April 6.—Luke Parsons pleaded guilty to grand larceny and burglary in the district court at Topeka, Kas., and was sentenced to 10 to 15 years in the penitentiary for having broken into the storeroom of the Union Pacific Hotel here to get something to eat.

He told a long story of unemployment and suffering, and when the judge was questioning him he declared he had purposely done this to be sent to the penitentiary, where he could get something to eat.

FOURTH ANNUAL FREIHEIT JUBILEE CELEBRATION

at the ASHLAND AUDITORIUM, Ashland and Van Buren St., Chicago

Saturday, April 17, 1926

SPEAKERS:
FOSTER
RUTHENBERG

PROGRAM:
Freiheit Singing Society
Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra
Freiheit Children's Chorus

Tickets 50 cents in advance and 75 cents at the door—For sale at the Freiheit office, 3209 W. Roosevelt Road; Ceshinsky's Book Store, 2720 W. Division St., and by all progressive members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and Workmen's Circle Branches.

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War Preparation in the Pacific

The appointment of Carmi A. Thompson, one of the notorious "Ohio gang" of political corruptionists, to go to the Philippines to conduct an "extensive economic survey" is another venture of American imperialism that indicates the world-wide preparations for the next bloody extermination of peoples of nations.

The Thompson mission has as its object the interesting of American capital in the Philippine islands. An inspired statement from the Coolidge administration is to the effect that it is hoped investments encouraged thru this mission will "result in closer ties with the islands, greater interest in their problems and eventually the abandonment of all that of ever severing the political ties which retain the Philippines under the American flag."

For the Filipinos this latest move of the Coolidge government only reaffirms the belief that their freedom will never be realized thru the voluntary act of Washington. Every advance of American capital makes their struggle more difficult.

Mr. Thompson's mission, altho ostensibly economic, is in reality for military purposes. But his principal efforts will be directed toward encouraging investment of capital for certain industrial undertakings. This seeming paradox is readily reconciled when we consider the fact that industrial power today is the principal factor in warfare. Military experts, especially those who specialize in aircraft fighting, have proved that the Philippines with their means of defense could not be held two weeks against Japan. The principal weakness is absence of an adequate base of supplies for both naval and aerial warfare. This defect can be remedied only by establishing industries on the islands that will guarantee a considerable output of war supplies. Those indispensable auxiliaries—fuel, etc.—that cannot be produced on the islands may be stored in such quantities that they can safely supplement the home product.

Besides enabling the United States to prepare for the inevitable conflict in the Pacific, the establishment of war industries in the Philippines makes easier the task of the military agents of Wall Street who are paid to suppress every move toward national independence.

Democratic senators indulging in puerile talk about the Thompson mission laying plans to combat Britain's rubber monopoly by developing that industry in the islands base their campaign upon supplementary phenomena and ignore the real motive of the Mellon-Coolidge administration. No special survey by an appointed agent of the government is required to determine the capacity of the Philippines for rubber production, but the economic preparation for war requires the most cautious inventory of all resources.

The Thompson mission is one more reason why all class-conscious workers should lend every encouragement to the natives of the islands to rise and drive out the imperialist invaders.

Episcopal Indignation and Oil

Every member of the United States senate has received copies of a document signed by one hundred and ten bishops of the protestant episcopal church opposing ratification by the senate of the Lausanne treaty with Turkey. All the malevolent propaganda against the Turks that has been used by the christian plunderers since the crusades is repeated and brot down to date in this effusion of the holy defenders of the faith of the church of England.

Regardless of the foul purposes they serve, the christian clergy can always be relied upon to cloak their protestations in the garb of morality. In this case the bishops insist that "as Americans we should be as solicitous for the performance of our moral duty as for the protection of our material rights." Then follows the shred-bare indictment against the Turks who are accused of maintaining an avowedly anti-christian and unrepentant government that persecutes the innocent christians in that part of the world.

These meddlesome bishops should know by this time that the Lausanne treaty was not designed with the object of raising the morals of nations, but solely in order to defend the interests of Standard Oil in the Near and Middle East and that it will be ratified in spite of their howls of indignation.

Furthermore, those senators receiving the protest from the bishops might start an investigation to learn just what role these holy men of the church of England play in defending the interests of the British rival of Standard Oil known as the Royal Dutch Shell. Certainly the signing of the Lausanne treaty with Turkey by the United States is not at all pleasing to the British concern which fights Standard Oil in every part of the world and it is not at all improbable that the christian indignation of the bishops of the church in this country rests upon something more substantial than abstract morality.

Religious gentlemen of the cloth are supposed to serve exclusively the ruling class of the country in which they operate, unless they function as missionaries among the "heathen" of undeveloped nations, and for bishops of the episcopal church to indulge in the propaganda of British imperialism within the sacred domains of Morgan and Rockefeller is, to put it mildly, the height of ingratitude.

ONE-FIFTH OF ALL STEEL WORKERS ARE MEMBERS OF COMPANY UNIONS

By ROBERT DUNN, Federated Press.

More than one-sixth of all company unions in American industry are in the metal trades. Some 20 are in iron and steel works and three each in structural steel, sheet metal and wire establishments. Among companies that have installed them are Bethlehem Steel corporation, Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., Inland Steel Co., Hydraulic Steel Co., Valley Iron Works, American Steel Foundries, Erie City Iron Works, Wheeling Steel Corp., American Rolling Mills Co., American Cast Iron Pipe Co., American Stove Co., Virginia Bridge & Iron Co., and United Alloy Steel Corp.

Not in U. S. Steel.
U. S. Steel corp., headed by Albert Gary, exponent of "ethics in industry," has resorted to every other type of paternalism but still considers "employee representation" an uncertain

Passaic Mill Strikers Picket United States Senator

By H. M. WICKS.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, New Jersey—(By Mail.)—

When the textile senator, Edwards

of New Jersey, tried to aid the reactionary propaganda against the

strikers here by announcing that he

would have nothing to do with Albert

Weisbord, the organizer, but would

deal only with the strikers from the

mills, he evidently thought he could

hear the strikers' side of the story.

But the committee in charge of the

strike selected a small committee of

four of the actual strikers who have

had experience with senators and

other government officials, including

Davis, the secretary of labor in the

strikebreaking cabinet of Coolidge, to

call at the home of Edwards in Jersey

City.

The committee consisted of Mrs.

Anna Bresnak, the mother of nine

children who visited Washington and

related the story of the miserable

working and living conditions to many

government officials; Nancy Sandow-

sky, called "the Joan of Arc" of the

picket line who has incurred the bit-

ter enmity of the depraved thugs and

bruisers on the Passaic, Clifton and

Garfield police force; Carl J. Trocola

and John Sabl. All of the committee

except Sabl were with the delegation

at Washington.

Picket Edwards' House.

The delegation went to Jersey City

and direct to Senator Edwards' house

on an exclusive residential street and

asked for him. They were told that

he was not at home, but that he was

in Passaic. This was evidently a ruse

to get the strikers to go back to Pas-

salc without seeing him. If he ever

was in Passaic he made no effort

whatever to see the strikers. Before

leaving Washington the New Jersey

senator had expressed the opinion that

the strike was unjustified, had fought

against the investigation by the com-

mittee on manufactures and had an-

nounced that he would make an "in-

vestigation" of his own on the scene

of the strike, and who slandered the

leadership of the workers instead of

endeavoring to learn their side of the

story.

Edwards' daughter told the commit-

tee that the senator would not be in

until dinner, so they said they would

wait outside. They came prepared

for any emergency so they raised a

banner reading, "Senator Edwards!

We are the real strikers from Pas-

salc! Will you see us?"

The spectacle of workers marching

up and down in front of the residence

of Edwards was too much for the

bourgeoisie who inhabit the street so

they began sending in frantic calls to

the police station. When the police

arrived the pickets calmly told them

they were waiting for the senator.

Finally, after several hours of picket-

ing the vicinity the four strikers were

asked into the Edwards home by the

daughter where they were served cof-

fee and sandwiches "on one of those

baby carriage things," as one of the

boys described it.

A number of reporters were present

and Edwards' family seemed intent

upon killing the visitors with kindness

so it would be easier for Edwards

when he arrived. Mrs. Edwards posed

for newspaper photographers with her

arms around the shoulders of the two

women strikers, just as Senator Ed-

wards drapes himself over his visitors

from New Jersey who meet him in the

cloak room of the senate at Washing-

ton. It seems to be a certain tech-

nique cultivated by the Edwards' out-

fit.

Call Edwards' bluff.

Edwards arrived after six hours and

protested that he was weary, near the

point of exhaustion and that he could

not devote much time to the strikers.

He first ordered the exclusion of

newspaper men and then proceeded to

berate Weisbord and the strike lead-

ership, but Nancy Sandowsky spoke

up and told the senator that they did

not come to Jersey City to discuss

Weisbord but they were there to dis-

cuss the strike situation and the con-

ditions in the mills.

When the strikers proceeded to re-

late the horribly low wages, the foul

unsanitary conditions and the tyranny

that prevails, Edwards insisted that

they be specific and relate the precise

state of affairs especially, as regards

sanitation. Carl Trocola, who had al-

ready shown Edwards his card with

his registration and fingerprints on it

that designates him as a slave of the

Lodi Dye Works, told the senator

without mincing words the precise

condition of the damp, steam covered

of excruciating toil.

John Sabl related conditions of a

similar nature of the Botany Mills

and described how the workers had

to eat their lunches on the machines

and spend the entire day in dust-

filled rooms.

Edwards Sees Red.

This sort of talk was too uncon-

fortable for the apologist of the mill

barons so he tried to change the sub-

ject by asking the delegation why

they had their sign they carried in

front of his house painted red. For

a time the pickets did not know

it had no other color but red. This

seemed to relieve the senator and he

began a long rambling talk in which

he advised the strikers to elect a

committee from the mills to meet with

a committee of the bosses and leave

out Weisbord.

Like all the other enemies of the

strike Edwards wants to deprive the

strikers of competent spokesmen and

therefore objects to their outstand-

ing leader being present.

But in order to call his bluff the

committee informed Edwards that al-

ready they had agreed to the propos-

tion of electing a committee from the

mills, but that the bosses would not

meet with a committee and were de-

termined to break their union. When

Edwards suggested that the strikers

go to work during negotiations he was

plainly told that his proposition could

not be accepted as it meant the break-

ing of the strike and that it was sim-

ilar to Secretary of Labor Davis'

strikebreaking proposition that was

repudiated at Washington by the dele-

gation that visited the national capitol

two weeks ago.

As soon as the committee came back

to Passaic and reported the results of

the interview, wherein Edwards was

non-committal, an official statement

was issued from the headquarters of

the strike:

"In the interview with Senator

Edwards by a committee of strikers

the point was brot out that it might

be feasible for a committee of strik-

ers themselves, local leaders, to at-

tempt to settle the strike. This

suggestion is the same as was brot

out several days ago by the cham-

ber of commerce and in relation to

this the United Front of Textile

Workers wishes to state that it is

ready and has always been ready to

elect a committee of strikers to ne-

gotiate with the mill owners whenever

the mill owners honestly desire a

settlement of the strike."

Can Strike All Summer.

If the mill owners want to plunge

into an endurance contest they will get

much more than they anticipate, for

there is a limit to the credits banks

will extend them, while the amount

of relief the strikers can obtain from

the class conscious workers of the

country will continue to flow into the

strike zone to keep the workers on

the picket lines in fighting trim. With

the coming of warm weather the strik-

ers state that they can stay out all

summer and they are certain that the

mill owners cannot afford to lose an

other season of manufacturing with-

out going bankrupt.

There is no question that the whole

industry will support the Passaic mill

owners, but the growing sentiment for

a strike thruout the industry will

soon keep them busy so they will not

be in a position to aid Passaic.

At the beginning of the eleventh

week the lines are holding firmly.

of Passaic Thugs Club Strike Picket

This photograph taken during the Passaic textile workers' strike shows

two policemen clubbing a girl picket. The reader can notice the brutal man-

ner in which the police are clubbing this picket.

of excruciating toil.

John Sabl related conditions of a

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